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#### A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

There are only 79 short, hectic days between the euphoria of Election Night and the solemn Capitol Hill ceremony in which James Earl Carter Jr. will be inaugurated as the 39th President of the United States. They are crucial days for the new Chief Executive, as he selects the official and unofficial brain trust that will work with him in transforming campaign rhetoric into political reality.

For the reporters assigned to cover the slowly emerging Carter Administration, "there is the excitement of witnessing the first entries on a clean new page of history," says Washington Correspondent Bonnie Angelo. But there is also a good deal of waiting. Before the election, the Carter beat was a fairly freewheeling affair, reports Stanley Cloud, who has followed the Georgian for more than a year. "Suddenly," says Correspondent Cloud, who will be assigned to the White House on Jan. 20, "the man the press saw and talked with day after day is virtually no longer visible, let alone accessible." Reporters trying to get a lead on the Cabinet appointments are reduced to watch-BRACK-BLACK STAR

made.

ing for "a hint, a clue, a casual word from one of the interviewees or a wink from a Carter aide.' Adds Cloud: "I imagine it is not unlike covering the election of a new Pope, waiting for the puffs of smoke that rise from the Vatican chimney when a decision has been

Other TIME Washington bureau members have been birddogging the transition story as well John Stacks, who kept track of the Carter and Mondale staff operations during the campaign, was first to disclose a rift between key advisers on Carter's postelection team. Sometimes a crumb of information is dropped between the soup and nuts at a Georgetown dinner party. At one such

soirée, Diplomatic Editor Jerrold L. Schecter learned that former L.B.J. Staffer Joseph Califano had been asked to go secretly to Plains to talk with the President-elect. The tip-off: Califano was tracked

down at the same party by a White House telephone operator. If rare insights occasionally come through serendipity, they also result from initiative and melting into Carter's inner circle. National Political Correspondent Robert Ajemian has just spent a week traveling with Carter's chief political adviser, Hamilton Jordan, as he masterminded the preparation of background material and interviews for his boss. "He makes endless calls-to the low and the mighty," says Ajemian. "But any call from Jordan these days is a call from the bull's-eye of power." What Ajemian learned in the bull's-eye-as well as the latest gleanings of other TIME transition watchers-appears in this week's Nation section.

## Kalph P. Davidson

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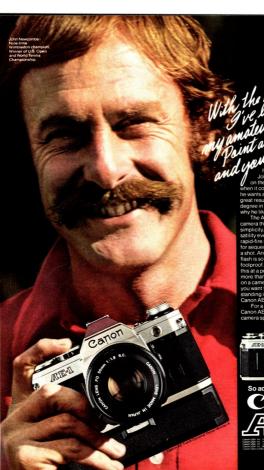
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#### Home is the Heart of America

ALL OVER THIS LAND people are going home for Christmas. It may be a room, an apartment, or a house. It may not be a place at all. It may be an attitude.

Home is where love is — the people who care about you — the ones who place faith in you. Home is where you find the courage "to put it all together" again.

Home is where your gifts are and where they have always been. They are not pretty ribbon-tied packages; they are principles — the principles that built America and gave it a backbone of freedom.

Among them are: Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, the right to assemble, the right to vote, the right of redress against wrong,...the opportunity to work, to

compete in business, to cooperate in the community, to raise children, to own property, to be your own person.

At Christmas we can join Thomas Jefferson, architect of our Constitution, in a prayer he wrote:

"Almighty God, who has given us this good land for our heritage: we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners. Amen."

Course My felon CONRAD N. HILTON

BARRON HILTON Sarra Victa

## HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MARGARET MEAD



On the occasion of your 75th birthday, the American Museum of Natural History honors you for your many distinguished achievements by the establishment of the Margaret Mead Chair.

The Chair will be supported by the Margaret Mead Fund for the Advancement of Anthropology. It will be offered to distinguished scholars in the investigation and study of human society. It is only fitting that the Museum establish this Chair. It has been your scientific and professional home for the 50 years of your life as a world-renowned scientist.

As you wrote at the end of your autobiography, Blackberry Winter, "What is there for young anthropologists to do today? In one sense, everything. The best possible work has not yet been done. If I were 21 today, I would elect to join the communicating network of these young people the world over who recognize the urgency of life-supporting change. There is hope, I believe, in seeing the human adventure as a whole and in the shared trust that knowledge about mankind, sought in reverence for life, can bring life."

It is in the spirit of these words that the American Museum of Natural History announces the Margaret Mead Chair.

The Margaret Mead Fund for the Advancement of Anthropology has as its goal the raising of \$5,000,000. Many interested people have already asked how they could take part in this tribute. Simply direct your contribution to the Margaret Mead Fund, c/o American Museum of Natural History. Central Park West at 79th, New York 10024. Contributions are tax deductible.

#### LETTERS

#### A Thing of Beauty

To the Editors:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Your Rauschenberg issue [Nov. 29] was exactly that.

John Pozza Tontitown, Ark.

To imply that a collection of colorder smears and slobberings and pieces of a pack-rat nest is art and its creator Robert Rauschenberg is an artist is akin to saying that what Jack the Ripper did was surgery and he was a surgeon.

Ugh.

Ogn.

Providence

Carol Kerley

Worland, Wyo

I laugh at the irony of your headline "The Joy of Art." The American public already has an image of the art-



ist as an easygoing image maker working a few hours a week in between parties, and I doubt that your story will help

ties, and I doubt that your story will help to dispel the falsehood.

As an art student who wonders every day why in hell I'm in this racket, I must tell you that joy is a very bad

> Patrick King Philadelphia

#### **Prisoners of Fear**

choice. Try despair.

Your article "The Elderly: Prisoners of Fear" [Nov. 29] presents a disturbing commentary on our times. To think that in a country like ours,

with its many affluent families and lawabiding citizens, such conditions are allowed to exist! Our elderly citizens, innocent victims of inflation and the growing decadence of society, are being continuously subjected to abuse.

Decent American citizens should

undertake a nationwide campaign (similar to a war effort) on behalf of our senior citizens

Helen Y. Trupp Greenville, N.C.

In this land of government of the rich, for the rich and by the rich—would a solution darn well be found if it were the privileged senior citizens who were being terrorized?

Ruth Ernst Shrewsbury, Mo.

My work day is spent knocking on the doors of the aging. As I wait for an elderly woman to move the boxes and chair which block the door before she can remove the chain and turn the two locks on her too thin door, I pray that the fire trap in which she and many others live will not burst into flames.

E.M. Brookbank Spokane, Wash.

Where is our pride? We export technology. Why can't we import ways to molegy they can't we import ways to make the work of the wear to the wear to the wear to prove conselves from the Russians, but it is the street gangs in America who frighten me. It is law-and-order and free-dom from fear that allow a nation to survive, and I say no money for New York and other cities until they restore safely to the streets. Fir mad, sick at heart and disgusted with weak Government officials.

William D. Brown Hanover, Pa.

Where are the children of those old people? In the not so "civilized" countries, you don't see many old people walking the streets alone. Their daughters, nieces and friends take turns taking them places.

If we don't care for our own elders, why should a hoodlum? If psychiatrists and advice columnists refer to old parents as a plague to keep at a distance and call men who love their mothers sick, how can we persuade the young to respect them?

Vera Harding Corvallis, Ore.

#### Investigating Koreagate When Watergate raised questions

about the integrity of the Executive Branch, Congress appointed an independent prosecutor to pry out all the facts. Congress owes it to the American people to follow an analogous procedure for Koreagate [Nov. 29] because we all know it is unrealistic to expect Congress to investigate itself.

Ann F. Becker Encino, Calif.

I think the bureaucrats who accept money and gifts from foreign entities ought to turn the gifts over to the CIA and explain why they received them. If A new student preparing for Yale

Asked what reading his course might entail. His professor said brightly, "PEOPLE Magazine nightly. For without it, you're certain to fail."



## People

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And how Old Forester becomes Great Whisky.



#### LETTERS

they don't, then they should be charged with explonage against our country.

Who the hell do they think they are.

Stan Johnson Great Falls, Mont.

Publicity like "Koreagate on Capitol Illi" is focusing on the bribery aspects of the activities of Tongsun Park and the Korean KCIA. Yet there seems to me an even more serious issue, namely, that the Korean business interests being promoted by these activities are not bringing prosperity to a nation. They are piling up fortunes for the few while the many work long hours, at all ages, and under conditions akin to those in the days of Dickens, just to keep alive.

I spent 18 years in South Korea and I know from friends that little has changed since I left except that the government is more restrictive, the wealthy wealthier and the poor poorer.

Beatrice S. Braun, M.D. Larchmont, N.Y.

#### Anguish in Mashpee

As selectmen, we read with interest your article concerning the town of Mashpee [Nov. 15] and the suit brought by the Wampanoag tribal council.

We have no dispute with the plaintiffs legal right to bring suit, however, our citzens, plaintiff and defendant ailke, are suffering unjustified financial hardships and mental anguish. It is unconscionable for individual citizens to be forced to assume the liabilities for acts of cours attee and defend governments 200 years ago. No present resident of Mashper was here then to violate anyone's rights. If, in fact, there are no many more distributions of the property of the p

Kevin D. O'Connell Mashpee, Mass.

#### Holy Greek Hogwash

"Death of a Fraternity Pledge" [No. 22] brought up the subject of hazing at universities. It makes my stomach turn to think that people will create this needless suffering for anybody else, for any reason, and particularly in the name of some holy Greek hogwash. Sheryle Bowles Dallas

As a former president of a social fraternity I must report that our fraternity was based on the notion of brotherhood and friendship through sports, parties, sometimes schoolwork, and not through hazing activities. Richard J. Rosenberg Jr.

Richard J. Rosenberg Ji Dalla

"Death of a Fraternity Pledge" presented a biased and unrealistic view of the college fraternity system. While iso-

y system. While iso-

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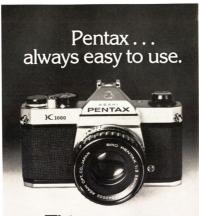
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#### **Honeywell Photographic**

#### LETTERS

lated cases of physical hazing and abuses are reported, most national fraternities specifically forbid hazing, and noncompliance with this rule can cause a chapter to lose its charter and be suspended indefinitely

The image of the collegiate fraternity you produced was one that faded in the 1960s; the modern fraternity is a group of men working as a close group to benefit both themselves and the community in which they live.

Stuart Simon, Sigma Alpha Mu Tulane University

New Orleans

TIME's analysis of university hazing reveals a naiveté about American social life. Why search for a rationale among the vestiges of "ancient tribal customs' Proving oneself is considered basic in our society. Why not regard hazing as a ritualization of that social fact?

George Ellion Knoxville, Tenn.

#### Man of the Year

inspiration

Men of the Year: the two Americans killed on the Korean truce line, Lieut, Mark Barrett and Major Arthur Bonifas.

H.H. Hamer New York City

Dr. Mildred Jefferson, Protestant. black, woman, surgeon, president of the National Right to Life Committee, is my nominee for Woman of the Year

Her courageous stand in defense of the civil rights of the unborn, defective, weak and oppressed of our nation is an

> Neil B. Masterson Jr. Keene, N.H.

Gerald Ford-who snatched defeat from the jaws of victory by his slippery tongue.

Arthur E. Punit Dharwar, India

For extraordinary talent given most generously to the joy of many thousands, a warmth and zest for living, an ability to surmount personal tragedy, and for being the personification of the gifted woman-I urge you to consider Beverly Sills as Woman of the Year

Mrs. Robert L. Johnson Needham, Mass.

I nominate someone who has never caused a drop of blood to be spilled and has brought pleasure to hundreds of millions all over the world on both sides of every fence that our foolish species has

erected. Nadia Comaneci perfectly suits Person of the Year Patrick G. Fitzpatrick Hamilton, New Zealand

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CARTER AT PENTAGON WITH MONDALE, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF &, TO PRESIDENT-ELECT'S LEFT, DEFENSE CHIEF RUMSFELD

THE TRANSITION/COVER STORIES

## DOWN TO THE 'SHORT LISTS'

"It's getting scrious now." said a top aide last week as Jimy Carre neared the final stages of his great talent hunt. But the President-elect did nothing to end the guessing game about who would get which job in his Administration. He shared his thoughts with only a tight circle of advisers, notably Hamilton Jordan and Vice President-lect Walter Mondler. Not even his closest aides could be certain which way Carre Not even his closest aides could be certain which way Carre sold, only half-jokcolorest solding just about everything. Maybe we should give back the \$2 million transition money to the Government." Carrer is expected to fill several top-level posts this week.

Carter is expected to full several tupe-level posts into sweezh and to complete his Cabinel-marking by Christman and to complete his Cabinel-marking by Christman Capital profiles! Some smug veterans of past Administrations speculated that Carter had already settled on his team and was completed. Some smug veterans of past Administrations speculated that Carter had already settled on his team and was completed. The case At week's end he did not seem to have made up his mind about anyone other than the two Cabinel-level monitores all ready amnounced. Cyrus Vance as Secretael of committees all ready amnounced cyrus Vance as Secretael of committees all ready and the complete of the complete of Management and Budeet.

Through the week Carter kept up a hectic pace. He flew to Allanta and Washington, conferred with scores of businessmen. Congressmen. northeastern Governors, the future Commander in Chief also called on Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Peniagon, and the Mornia the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Peniagon, and the Mornia the Chiefs of Staff at the Peniagon, and the Mornia the Chiefs of Staff at the Peniagon, and the Mornia the Chiefs of Staff at the Peniagon and the Mornia chartered Bocing 727 from Atlanta to Washington, he told That correspondent Stanley Cloud: These may be the most important two months of my first term. I'm anxious to get people into their jobs so that they alse responsibility from nor host important two months of my first term. I'm anxious to get people into the Peniagon of the Mornia the Mornia the Peniagon of the theory of the Mornia the Peniagon of the Peniagon of the theory of the Peniagon of the Peniagon of the Peniagon of the Peniagon of the the Peniagon of the theory of the Peniagon of the

I am very eager to get them in place so that I can be free to set overall policy."

By and large, the names being bandied about for Carter's

Cabine indused the President-elect's supporters. Inevitably, they dipleaded one, who feared that Carter was reneign on his campaign's populist themes and promises to bring new faces to the Government's highest levels. Consumer Advocate Ralph Nader, for one, announced that his honeymoon with Carter might come to a premature end because Carter was paying too much attention to "corporate interests" and not enough to consume the premature of the case Carter was paying comment or premature of the carter was paying the preparation of the carter was paying the property of the carter was paying the property of the premature of the carter of the property of the premature of the property of the premature of the premature

Nader called the people being considered for Carter's Cabnet "connervaties with high integrity lebn will follow the wrong policies straight instead of crooked." Judging from the candidates the Georgian is considering for various posts, he warned, the Treasury Department may be staffed by "traditional in-house advocates" and Commerce with "completely Main Line" people. Nader told Tiths that he had to speak out now rather than later if he was to have any impact on Carter, In fact, Nader has not given up on the President-elect. Perhaps, he said, Carter is merely trying to reassure big businessmen. "keeping them call mutil the gest into Office."

arter did not suffer the criticism in silence. "I don't feel constrained to sit down and consult with Ralph Nader when I appoint a Secretary of State," said he—although that is hardly the appointment Nader worried about. Carter added that he would consult Nader and others, as promised, on appointments in the consumer area.

Carter also had to contend with criticism from another front institution of Trances ("Sissy) Farenthold protended to the state of the





by Mondale, plus Advisers Hamilton Jordan and Charles Kirbo. But after 45 minutes or so, Carter and the person he was interviewing were left alone.

About 100 yards from the mansion, some 20 journalists stood in the rain and near-freezing temperatures, vainly trying to glean scraps of information. The first candidate to arrive was black Washington Lawyer Patricia Roberts Harris, whom Carter is believed to be considering for Secretary of HEW OF HUD. When she realized that the shivering people at the iron gate were reporters, she exclaimed: "Oh, if I'd known it was you, I wouldn't have stopped." Then she rolled up her window and speed off. When Mondale departed, a Secret Service bodyguard thumbed his nose at the reporters.

Among the others summoned by Carter were four possible candidates for Defense Secretary Caltech President Harold Brown, former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, Bendis Corp, Chairman Michael Blumenthal and Washington Lawyer Paul Warnke Carter also interviewed Columbia Professor Zhingwie Brzeinski, who may become his national security adviser. Washington Saite Representative Brock Adams, a possible control of the Company of the Carter and Defense California Canada California and Defense California Canada California and Defense California California Canada California and Defense California Califor

When Carter left the mansion, he summed up the interviews as involving 'good people, good advice, good folks.' Taler, en route to Washington, he was a bit more forthcoming. For one thing, he indicated that he has given up trying to persuade Young to join the Administration. Said Carter: "It's a shame. He's the best elected official Fve ever met." Carter also said that his Secretary of Agriculture would "likely" come from the Midwest and his Secretary of the Interior from the West. This increased speculation that Minnesota Representative Bob Bergland would head Agriculture and Idaho Governor Cecil Androx, Interior.

n Washington, Carter continued his interviewing at Biair House, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House. A tense Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House. I have a second to the Linde Mattons or Attorney General, and the Brookings Institution's Charles Schultze, who was Lyndon Johnson's Budget Director and is a candidate for Treasury Secretary or some other high post.

In addition to narrowing his choices for top appointments. Carter spent much of his three days in Washington in policy sessions. One was with 15 prominent businessmen, including Cocaco Co. Chairman J. Paul Austin and Xerox Corp. Chairman C. Peter McColough, who are possible appointees to high posts in the Administration. The businessmen urged that the econion the Administration are considered to the control of the control of the control of the Administration. The unsinessmen urged that the econ-



ARRIVING AT BLAIR HOUSE IN WASHINGTON FOR INTERVIEWS

sighed. "I hope they don't pick people who look like us and think like them—that's the worst possible combination." She was particularly incensed by the possibility that Carter might reappoint Harvard's John Dunlop, who quit the Ford Administration as Labor Secretary last January. He has outraged feminists by opposing the use of federal contracts as levers to force private companies to thir and promote more women and blacks.

Later in the week, however, Steinem was cheered when als learned that Carter's short lists' of Cabinet candidates included a number of women supported by feminists: Federal Judge Shritey Hufstedfer of Lox Angelse's or Autorney General: Eleanor Holmes Norton, the black chairman of New York City's human rights commission: and California Labor Organizer Aileen Hernandez for Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare or head of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Carter was finding secrecy increasingly hard to come by Late Sunday, for instance, he phoned the White House switchboard with the list of people he wanted to interview in Atlanta: "Tell them to call me." The indefatigable operator reached Washington Lawyer Joseph Califano, who was a special assistant to Lyndon Johnson, in the midst of a Georgetown dinner party. The bash included, in addition to Fritz and Joan Mondale, Washington Post Publisher Katharine Graham and a platoon of Washington journalists, among them Roger Mudd of CBS, Jack Nelson of the Los Angeles Times, and TIME's Jerrold Schecter -hardly a crowd designed for secrecy. Nobody bought Califano's white lie that he had been talking to his wife, and when he got off the phone, one guest shouted: "He's just been offered the regional HUD job in Mississippi!" By next morning, the word was all over official Washington that Califano was a candidate for Secretary of Commerce, HEW or Housing and Urban Development.

He was only one of eight possible Cabinet-level nominees interviewed by Carter on Tuesday and Wednesday in the high-ceilinged, book-lined study of the red-brick Georgia Governor's mansion. At the beginning of each session, Carter was usually joined omy be stimulated by means of a tax cut (see ECONOMY AND BUSINESS). Carter advisers feared that a permanent instead of a temporary cut would lead to problems in paying for new programs like national health insurance and making good on Carter's campaign pledge to balance the budget by the end of 1980.

The consensation the only pickage that Carter might be hard put to fulfill In November, Carter promised to reduce the unemployment rate by 1.5 percentage points, indicating a jobless rate of about 6.4% by the end of next year. Last week, however. OMI Director-designate Lance said the goal would be "very very 8.4%," and the control of the control of

Decisions on those matters would come later. For now, Cabinet-making has top priority, and when Carter flew back to Plains at week's end, he aimed to rest and to think some more about the jobs he hopes to fill in the weeks ahead.



FEMINIST GLORIA STEINEM & CONSUMER ADVOCATE RALPH NADER

### **PICKING THE TEAM WITH HAM & FRITZ**

As Jimmy Carter labored over his Cabinet choices. TIME National Political Correspondent Robert Ajemian followed the selection process by watching Carter's two top transition aides, Vice President-elect Walter Mondale and Hamilton Jordan, at work. Ajemian's report:

Jimpy Carter was in a talking mood. Stiting in the wood spanield den of his house in Plains, wearing a long, yellow, velour weater and white sneakers. Carter had his feet crossed on top of his desk. Beside him, balancing hick balox notebooks full of Cabinet profiles on his lap, was his young aide, Hamilton Jordan, in a sports shirt and safari jacket, looking just as casual as his boss. Jordan slid his red canvas chair next to Carter and handdo ver one of the books, reading along with him so closely that his head was almost touching. Carter's shoulder. For two house looking a little like a father and son discussing horseword protens, the two of them ran through the broom time to time Carter rated some worries: they still had to fee top women, too fee good names on the Treasury list. Carter pulled out his own log, a red notebook in which he had recorded all his telephone calls

JORDAN & MONDALE WEIGH APPOINTMENTS AT BLAIR HOUSE
"I'll call Fritz tonight and see if he agrees with our list."

and interview notes. He read some of them aloud to Jordan Qusade, darkness had fallen fast. Rosalynn Carter, in slacks and a white ribbed swater, stood over the sink in the nearby kitchen, peeling some squash for dimer. Several times she stepped back inside the den just to hear the names. Amy Carter burst into her father's study at one point, and Carter, with great delight, showed her his new white speaker telephone that plugged directly into the White House switchboard. See immediately called a neighborhood friend on the plone, and should assignment unuscencent as the pretended she needed a school assignment.

on the lemon at the bottom of his mue, be told Jordan that after all these months he still didn't really have any idea whether Congressman Andy Young wanted a Cabhini ph Did Jordan know? No. Jordan didn't citil.

To the symbolic level was not be was not successful to the symbolic level was not successful to the was not su

Though Carrer was calling all the shots himself, he was keeping Fritz Mondale and Jordan with him at the center of the selection process. The three men had started their work just be fore Thanksgiving, when they sat alone for three hours in one of the huge formal living rooms of Blair House. Each man teleder of manuse for various departurement of manuse for various departurement. When the start of the process of the start of the s

From that meeting on Mondale and Jordan moved together. The transition had been delayed for a couple of weeks by the power struggle between Jordan and the former transition chief. Jack Watson. A lot of people had been complaining about the holdup, and Carter was getting impatient. Men like Notre Dame President Theodore Hesburgh. John Gardner of Common Cause, Lawyers Clark Clifford and Ted Sorensen—all of whom Watson had visited with for many house—had to be interviewed again by Jordan and his staff. A new lianf—politiciants like Dick citedly more political and fail. A new lianf—politiciants like Dick More and A for the Common Cause. The Common Cause of the Cause of the

He visited Henry Owen of the Brookings Institution, Averell Harriman, Cy Vance During one conversation with Vance, Jordan recalled his own snide public remark that if Vance ended up in the Cabinet, Carter would have failed to get new people in the the cabinet, Carter would have failed to get new people in the top posts. Joked Jordan to Vance: "I'm going to have to block you to keep my own job." After he finished the call. Ihe admitted that his early remark had been stupid and he was going to find the right time to apolouzie to Vance face-to-face.

Within a week after the Blair House meeting, Mondale and Jordan had ordered up summary books listing candidates for every department. The weekend after Thanksgiving, Jordan lugged them to Plains. There Carter and Jordan arrewed the list from several hundred names to 70. A particular Commerce candidate, Carter and Jordan argeed, was too prompos. A top Agriculture candidate dropped down on the list because he had spurned Carter during the election campaign. A woman candidate for IRW was judged to be too causit to work with. Once the control of the properties of the control of the contro

ack in Washington, Jordan made one of his regular journeys to Mondale's Senate office. In his Navy pea Jacket and worth brown books, carrying a tattered folder crammed with names. Jordan loged down the Senate halls, looking with parties. Jordan loged down the Senate halls, looking walls trembling." he said, mocking himself. He walked into Mondale's office and keep up the banner. "Tell the Vice President I'm here with his instructions for the day," he joked. Mondale is just as breezy. He uses Jordan as a sounding board about his new boss. Carter Said Mondale of Jordan. "We work well the the final lists before assigning in deeph profiles on the 70.

Next morning, in the black before dawn, the two of them were off once more to Plains to see the boss. On Mondale's DC-9 they pored over the black books—Mondale puffing on a nick Cuban clagar and Jordan sitting opposite in a torshrir, popping green Chiclets into his mouth. They were an unsolemn pair, the young man who likes his rube image and the impecably dressed man who looked more like a smooth character acaby dressed man who looked more like a smooth character acaby dressed man who looked more like a smooth character acaby dressed man who looked more like a smooth character.

In Plains they went directly to Carter's familiar den and sto for four hours. Carter again pulled out his red legbods, and Mondale and Jordan were both pleased when they realized Carter's information was beginning to match their own. Carter dragged out a memo that listed all his campaign pledges. That made them all somewhat anxious again about the final number of women, blacks and Hispanics they would choose. As Carter opened two cans of crast bough and put together some meat and to-mato sandwiches for lunch, the three continued talking in the textichen. Should James Schleinigner be returned to Government? stickhen. Should James Schleinigner was too impatient and not a team player. Should the outspoken but gifted Goorge Ball be made an ambassador-at-large to the European countries? Carter often challenged Mondale and Jordan, playing the lawyer,

testing their biases. Plying home to Washington that night, with new Secretary of State-designate Cyrna Vance sitting beside him as a passen-grade of State-designate Cyrna Vance sitting beside him as a passen-grade of the state of the stat

One job the new Vice President hopes will open up and not keep its empty symbolism is his own. Because there are Congressmen on the Hill who are still uneasy about Carter, Mondale expects that he will receive many of the inevitable complaints about the new President. "I intend to speak up." he said. "If I start telling the President only what he wants to hear, I'll be all through. I'd rather have him shut the door on me than change myself. I've told Jimmy that."

Meanwhile the names kept coming, many from office seekers themselves. Carter himself sent a daily stream of manila envelopes to Jordan. Carter asked Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss to seek nominations from Governors and party people around the country. One day Strauss told Jordan, Ham. I've got an important Senator who wants to be interviewed for Interior—but he doesn't want the job." Jordan roared He said." A lot of other people want a job—but don't want the

One Cabinet area that was giving Carter trouble was Justice. His close counselor, Charles Kirbo, headed the search for an Attorney General. The trouble was that the familiar Establishment names, the people who had the proven legal and man-



CARTER STUDIES PROFILES OF TOP CABINET PROSPECTS

He would obviously keep tight control over the process.

agement skills, often lacked the inspirational or symbolis touch Carter wanted By last weekend it was clear that the larger departments would probably be headed by white men, however long the search went on. So Carter was faced with the decision of whether to overlook the legal credentials needed for Justice and pick someone like Patricia Harris, a black lawyer from Wash-and pick someone like Patricia Harris, a black lawyer from Wash-eyer from Wash-appear (and the patricia was the patricia was

t week's end Carter headed back to the voluntary isolation of Plains-back to the den and the speaker telephone and his own red logbook. He would study further the profiles that Mondale and Jordan had ordered up and continue his own interviews. But he would do it alone. It always came to that: the choices were his. And Carter clearly relished his isolation. Even his secretary was located ten miles away in Americus. During the three days when Rosalynn was in Mexico two weeks ago, Carter did his own cooking and a maid came by only once to clean the house. He only occasionally makes the trip down the street to Plains anymore. When Jordan arrived last weekend with more black books, Carter was up on a flat part of the roof raking off leaves. A man with heavier days and heavier choices ahead of him, Carter was hanging on to the pieces of his past that he treasured most, the home and people he will be leaving behind, the place where he feels closest to himself.

## JIMMY'S **CALENT F**

pick for Cabinet-level posts, but as of last week the following ambitious achievers-all of them Democrats except where noted—stood high on his list for a job.

#### CHARLES L. SCHULTZE



A prospect for Treasury Secretary ... Age 52 ... Member of Demo-"shadow cabinet" during Nixon-Ford era . . . Senior fellow of Brookings Institution, Washington's liberal think tank, since 1969; also economics professor at University of Maryland, where he earned his Ph.D. . . . As Lyndon Johnson's budget director during years of Great Society and Viet Nam buildup, was

one of earliest important advocates in Government of the new politics and economics of austerity ... Argued that new programs should not be launched without careful forecasting of the economy's "fiscal dividend"—the difference between expected future growth in Government income and built-in raises in federal spending ... Rapped Republicans for failure to cut Pentagon spending after Viet Nam ... Scorns facile promises about reducing spending ("As long as people talk without being specific, it's easy to talk about big cuts") ... Calls now for "a large dose of fiscal stimulation" through tax reductions

Roman Catholic ... Married, with six children ... Known as marathon worker who can put in 18-hour days.

#### W. MICHAEL BLUMENTHAL

A top contender for Treasury or Defense . . . Informal but hard-driving chairman of Bendix Corp., Michigan-based conglomerate in auto parts, forest products, other fields (sales: \$3 billion) ... Age 50 ... Born in Berlin, fled Nazis with family to China, arrived in U.S. at 21 in 1947 with \$60 in pocket; worked way through University of California, making Phi Beta Kappa; got



Ph.D. in economics at Princeton and taught there . . . Was U.S. ne gotiator in the Kennedy Round trade talks in the 1960s (said one colleague approvingly: "The Europeans thought he was too tough") ... Other business executives say he is good at delegating authority, can "cut through issues like a buzz saw" . . . Believes Nixon-Ford foreign policy slighted trade and economic considerations; urges a code of ethics for domestic firms and creation of businessmen's group to police practices of multinational companies abroad.

Parents nonpracticing Jews; he was baptized Presbyterian Wife Eileen has Ph.D. in education; three daughters . . . Liked to gamble occasionally in student days (won the money for his wedding at Las Vegas), but now relaxes by reading (foreign affairs, economics), swinging a tennis racquet, skiing

#### ROBERT V. ROOSA

Another Treasury candidate . . . A principal partner of Brown Brothers Harriman, influential Wall Street investment bankers ... Age 58 . . . Phi Beta Kappa and Ph.D. in economics from University of Michigan; Rhodes scholar... Made reputation as clever financial tactician during Kennedy Administration, when he was No. 3 man at Treasury . . . Adroitly managed wrench-



ing crises in international monetary system ... Advocates longrange Government economic planning ... Has proposed permanent wage-price review boards to monitor key industries plus presidential authority to roll back wage or price rises when deemed excessive ... Suggests "massive Government energy program" as noninflationary way to stimulate economy.

Presbyterian . . . Wife Ruth, an expert on Russian history and economics, teaches at New York's Briarcliff College.

#### HAROLD BROWN



Hot candidate for Defense Secretary ... Physicist, president of California Institute of Technology ... Age 49 ... Raised in The Bronx ... Breezed through Columbia (Phi Beta Kappa) in two years, got Ph.D. at 22 succeeded Edward Teller as head of California's Livermore Radiation Labs at 32 . . . Became one of fabled "Whiz Kids" in Robert Mc-Namara's Defense Department; had the most managerial authority of them all . . . Air Force Sec-

retary in L.B.J.'s Administration . . . Expert in nuclear weaponry .. Member of U.S. SALT delegation since 1969 ... Backs SALT, but says if the Soviets want an arms race, the U.S. will "run faster in that race for whatever distance is required."

Jewish; recently agreed to be "test case" and got into Los Angeles' restrictive California Club . . . Two daughters . . . On tennis court said to be "very intense—as in most things."

#### JAMES R. SCHLESINGER

Former Defense Secretary and CIA director, now a candidate for both jobs . . . Age 47 . . . Brilliant and knows it.

Summa cum laude and Ph.D. in economics at Harvard ... Ousted by Ford as Pentagon boss in November 1975 after complaining publicly about a Ford-imposed lid on defense budget; President disliked Schlesinger's continual lecturing on the Russian "challenge," was irritated by his noninterest in being a team player ... While backing détente, Schlesinger argues for tough posture toward Soviets, is skeptical about Harvard Classmate Kissinger's notion that a web of common interests between Washington and Moscow will eventually

tame Russians. He calls for modern ization of strategic nuclear weapons, says conventional forces must be beefed up if they are to remain deterrent to nuclear attack.

Jewish-born, he had bar mitzvah in New York City but converted to Lutheranism ... Republican Eight children ... Counseled both Ronald Reagan and Carter.



#### PAUL C. WARNKE

Dove candidate for Defense ... Washington law partner of Clark Clifford, venerable Democratic powerbroker ... Age 56 ...

Yale ('41), Columbia Law, Dean Acheson's law firm ... Joined Mc-Namara's Pentagon in 1966, became Assistant Secretary for International Security ... Had "misgivings about Viet Nam" from the start, considered quitting after Tet '68 but



Nonsectorian ... Five children ... On executive committee of Trilateral Commission ... Witty, extroverted.

#### BARBARA JORDAN



Celebrated Congresswaman from Texas ... Possible Attorney General or U.N. Ambassador ... Age 40 ... Commanding presence and great, Bell-like voice ... Daughter of a Houston Baptist preacher ... Debating champ at Texas Southern University; gradu-ted magaa cam laude, 1955 ... LL.B. from Baston University Law School, 1959 ... Practical divil law

until entering politics in 1966 . . . Shrewd and moderate . . . In 1973 became first black woman ever sent to Congress from South . . . Won national acclaim on House Judiciary Committee during the Nixon impeachment hearings . . Team players loyally supports conservative Democrats when called on.

Was one of TIME's 1975 Women of the Year . . . Single . . . Relaxes off-hours playing guitar and singing . . . Hopes some day to become U.S. Senator or Supreme Court Justice.

#### SHIRLEY HUFSTEDLER

Condidate for Attorney General ... As a circuit-court judge on U.S. Court of Appeals is ranking waman jurist in the U.S. ... Age 51 ... ... Age 51 ... ... Age 51 conducted from University of New Mexico and Stanford Law ... For ten years practiced law with her husband in Los Angeles ... Was special consultant to California attorney general on Colorado River litigation ...



Was appointed to Los Angeles County Superior Court in 1961, to California Court of Appeals in 1966, and in 1968 to her current assignment—one that takes her from Los Angeles through nine states (including Hawaii and Alaska) and Guam... Has generally liberal positions.

Often hikes in the High Sierra with husband and son, 23...

psicopalian... Once urged the American Bar Association to back establishment of "economy courts"—with the same court—maployed lawyer representing both sides... Said she. "If we are to give people access to the courts, we must create some tribunal that the general public can afford to use

#### A. LEON HIGGINBOTHAM

An aggressive, intellectual voice for equal treatment before the law ... Could be Attorney General ... ... Agg 48 ... ... U.S. district judge for Easten District of Pennsylvania since 1964 ... Also treaches sociology and law at University of Pennsylvania ... Graduate of Anticot and Yale Law ... Member of Lyndon Johnston's National Commission on the Gauss and Prevention of Vi



olence . . . Disagreed with majority of that body, specifically by endorsing nonviolent civil disobedience, without which "probably no major civil rights statute would have been enacted."

Married, wife recently returned to university to study architecture . three children . plays tennis . Episcopalion. Contends that rise in crime rate and court backlogs result partly from fact that authorities only recently began recording and prosecuting many crimes committed by poor people against poor people.

#### JOHN T. DUNLOP

Harvard economist and former Labor Secretary who is union leaders' choice to be rehired for that post . . . Age 62 . . Educated at Berkeley, Stanford, Cambridge . . . Has taught at Harvard since 1938; rose to dean of faculty in 1970.





way to bargain with a man is to reach over and grow his left testicle—and squeeze"). Has spent a day a week in Washington nearly every year since 1938, to offer counsel on labor mothers. Used hard bargaining to fight inflation as head of construction industry's stabilization committee and as Cost of Uring Council chief... Named Ford's Labor chief in February 1975... Qu'il to Erburary 1976 Ford veteed the

Dunlop-backed common situs picketing bill.
Political "independent" ... Married ... Three children ...
Schoolboy tennis champ but now is workaholic.

#### JUANITA KREPS

Economist and vice president of Duke University, where she earned Ph.D. ... Age 55 ... Under consideration for Labor Secretary ... If chosen, expected and equal proportions on job training for unemployed youth not equal proportions of the territory owners of the proportion of the proportion of the territory owners, Specialist in labor-force demographics and working women ... Vice president, Notinotal Council on the Aging ... First woman director of New York Stock Exchange, J.C. Penney Co. ... Also on three other copporte beach

Soft-spoken feminist, shuns the term women's liberation

Says the's "sort of old-fashioned," believer in women's obligations within the family ... With Felice Conomics Professor Clitton Kreps Jr., has raised three children ... Fancier of classical music and Duke Ellington jazz ... Epicopolian ... Politically liberal, but economically joirly moderate ... Pessimistic about U.S. oblility to reduce unemployment to previous levels.



#### JOSEPH A. CALIFANO JR.

Liberal Washington attorney .. A leading contender for HUD or Commerce ... Age 45 ... Born in Brooklyn ... Was an editor of the Harvard Law Review . . . Spent early 1960s rising fast in the Defense Department; became Army's general counsel, then Secretary Robert McNamara's top troubleshooter . . As Lyndon Johnson's domestic aide between 1965 and 1969, devel-



oped Great Society programs in civil rights, education and antipoverty; also had a hand in economic policymaking ... Was counsel to the Democratic National Committee from 1970 to 1972, winning court battles to provide equal broadcast time for Democratic leaders.

Has been Edward Bennett Williams' law partner since 1971 Clients include the Washington Post and Newscaster Daniel Schorr . . . Catholic . . . Married, three children.

#### JANE CAHILL PFEIFFER



Storybook corporate career woman, considered for top job at either HUD. HEW or Commerce . . . Age 44 . . . Put herself through University of Maryland ... Joined IBM as trainee in 1955 ... In her twenties ran IBM's missile-tracking station in Bermuda ... Took leave in 1966 to be first woman White House Fellow; worked for HUD Chief Robert Weaver. Returned to IBM as executive as-

sistant to former Chairman Thomas Watson Jr. ... Starting in 1972, served as vice president for public and government relations . . . Considered firm as well as charming.

Married in 1975 . . . Resigned from IBM last March: "I needed more time to spend on my marriage" ... Is now a management consultant ... Catholic ... Calls herself a "rational liberal"... An Independent; played no part in Carter campaign.

#### PATRICIA ROBERTS HARRIS

Washington attorney in the running for HUD and HEW ... Age 52 Born in an Illinois corn-belt town, daughter of a railroad waiter, finished No. 1 at Howard University and George Washington University Law School ... Has 30 honorary degrees ... Taught law at Howard.



Poised and principled member of myriad commissions and civic groups ... Chosen by President Lyndon Johnson as Ambas-

sador to Luxembourg, 1965-67, served as an alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly . . . Chairman of Credentials Committee for 1972 Democratic National Convention; criticized by some at the time as being too much of an "Old Guard" Democrat ... Civil rights champion since student days ... Speaks up for blacks, women and other minority groups as director of IBM, Scott Paper, Chase Manhattan Bank Member of prestigious Washington law firm with strong middle-of-the-road Democratic ties ... Protestant ... Married to William Beasley Harris, an attorney with the Federal Maritime Commission.

#### **BOB BERGLAND**

Fellow Minnesotan Fritz Mondale's choice as Agriculture Secretary ... Age 48 ... Congressman from a farm district since 1970 . . . Was prominent draft-Humphrey backer until H.H.H. dropped out, then switched to Carter.



1960s was Agriculture Department's Midwest administrator of price supports, production control and storage programs . . . Lashes Earl Butz's laissez-faire policies . . . Believes in farm price supports, backed by stockpiling if necessary ... Says that "the free market system ends at our borders—in the world market we must deal with governments" . . . Wants a protective tariff on imported sugar.

Informal, gregarious, outspoken ... Lutheran ... Married to a farmer's daughter; six children.

#### CECIL D. ANDRUS

Contender for Interior Secretary ... Age 45 ... Maverick who refused help of Idaho's Democratic machine when he first ran for Governor in 1966 ... Lost then, but was elected in his second try in 1970 ... Strongly advocated—and got passed—environmental legislation despite opposition of state's influential timber and mining industries Knows Carter from Governors'



conferences in early 1970s . . . Campaigned strongly for him . . Son of a lumber-mill operator, was elected to state senate at 29, served four terms ... Married, with three daughters ... Lu-

theran . . . An energetic sort, has been TV pitchman for Idaho potatoes, played celebrity golf (best score: 112), raced porcupines When other Western Governors comwith other Idahoans ... plained about invading hordes of outsiders, Andrus declared: We can't build a fence around Idaho, and we won't. People are welcome here."

#### **BROCK ADAMS**

Liberal Congressman from Washington State ... Wants Transportation Secretary's job for 50th birthday present next month . . . Atlanta-born, grew up in Iowa and Oregon, graduated summa cum laude in economics from University of Washington ('49), earned law degree at Harvard . . . In Congress since 1964

Witty, extremely popular with his fellow Congressmen, Adams is the House's foremost expert on transportation . . . Drafted and pushed through a plan for the Conrail system that subsidizes formerly unprofitable North-

eastern railroads ... Urges thorough congressional reform of airline regulation; wants carriers to be freer in setting fares ... As Chairman of the House Budget Committee, has deftly negotiated precarious compromises between big spenders and conservatives Episcopalian . . . Married, four chil dren . . . Superb tennis player.







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Good Old Faithful. Always got you where you were going. Always did it economically. A whole generation of Americans grew up with Old Faithful. And now. 27 years and 33 million cars later, it's still a symbol of dependability and economy.

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### New Faithful.

of car Detroit will be building in the 1980's. tem, so it starts up quick as a bunny, neering features like negative steering roll

unsprung weight, for better road holding.

New Faithful lives up to Old Faithful's reputation for economy, too. Because it economical grade of gas." But you won't

tion and optional equipment.)

Dependability and economy. That's what Old Faithful gave a whole generation of Americans. And that's what New Faithful is giving a whole new generation

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Back in Victorian days, a woman decorated her parlor with a lot of knickknacks and clutter because that was the style of the day. Also because it was harder for her husband to see her if she wanted to sneak a cigarette.



Howard Transfer Trans

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.





Every new President seems to dip into his own special talent pool to fill key posts. John Kennedy plaked many of his New Frontiersmen from the Harvard faculty. Richard Nixon staffed his Government with many graduates of U.C.L.A. President-elect Jimmy Carter is expected to draw heavily on two talent repositories—the Trilateral Commission in New York City and the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.

Just two weeks ago. Carter selected Cyrus Vance, a member of the Trilateral Commission, to be Secretary of Stake. No fewer than 16 other Trilateralites—about a quarter of the commission \$1.05 members—are advising Carter during the transition. They include Carter's Vice President. Walter Mondale; the commission is former director. Zbigniew Brezzinski, who could become Carter's National Security adviser; one of the Presidenties commission is former director. Zbigniew Brezzinski, who could become Carter's National Security adviser; one of the Presidential exists and the commission is considered to the commission in the commission in the commission is considered to the commission of the commission in the commission is considered to the commission of the commission is considered to the commission of the commission is considered to the commission of th

Al least ten of the 46 senior fellows at the Brookings Institution are assisting Carter in the takeover and some will land jobs in his Administration. Those who have worked with Carter include Charles Schultze, Budget Directer under Johnson, who may wind up in Carter's Cabinet. Henry Osen, onetime chief of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff, who is dregnarfairs specialist for Carter; and Alice Rivlin, director of the Conference of the Carter and Alice Rivlin, director of the Contection of the Brookings board, who may be in line for Treasury Santertary (and who, like Owen; is not the Trialserta Commission).

espite the star-studded lineups of the Trialteral Commission and the Brookings Institution, both remain largely unknown to the general public. The more obscure of the two is the Trialteral Commission, which Chase Manhattan Chairman David Rockfeller prodded into existence in July 1973. Rockfeller thought there ought to be a meeting place for citizens from the leading non-Communist industrial areas—Japan. the United States and Western Europe—to debate and perhaps work out solutions to their common political, economis and security problems.

With blue-chip backing from the likes of the Ford Founds to and the Rockeleller Brothers Fund, the commission set up in a modest office near the United Nations and recruited from those three world rease some 200 members in business, politics, anademe and publishing. Seeking a political figure from the South the commission asked Georgia's Governor Jimmy Carter to join Carter, already contemplating a race for the presidency, was very responsive, he attended four of the first six Trilateral meetings over a span of 19 months. In his book, Wily Not he Best? Carter for him. But Republican Carter was simply upon a caquier as little ship and political six of the commission member, thinks Carter was simply upon a caquier as little ship and polish by being a member.

Whatever his reason, Carter did get a crash course of sorts



TRILATERAL COMMISSION MEMBERS MEET IN PARIS (1975)

in foreign affairs from the commission. The commission's voluminous flow of reports has ranged over ocean management, the strains on democracy, aid to the world's poorest nations, and the global energy crisis.

The commission has its critics, mainly but not exclusively on the left. By and large, the criticism is no more substantial than the observation that there are many wealthy people on the commission. Historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. reported in the Wall Street Journal that only last month the tried to persuade a Paris audience composed of intellectuals and journalists that the commission was a respectable organization and not a "horrible bankers' conspirings" dreamed up by the Rockeefleting.

the Brooking Institution, also nonpartisan draws frequent fire too—but largely from the right St. Louis Woodenwares Tycoon Robert Somers Brookings, who was Woodrow Wilison's price-control chief draining World War I, put Sé million and 36 years of his life into establishing the institution as a nonprofit, scholarly center to analyze Government problems and issue objective, statistical reports. Housed in an imposing, eightnoy, gray flaquide building eight blocks morth of the White et al. (1998) which was a state of the world of the wood of his milion. It supports a staff of 260 iron endowment of almost \$55 million. It supports a staff of 260 iron she high as the mid-\$40,000 range. Contracts last only one year. Says Brookings Spokesman James Farrell. "You don't produce, you learn a

Harry Truman was the first President to turn to Brookings for high-level help. In 1946 he amed Brookings Vice President Edwin Nourse as the first chairman of the President's Council Edwonn Nourse as the first chairman of the President's Council Ceconomic Advisers. The institution star really began to rise the president of the president from 1940 president from 1940 president from 1940 until his death six months ago, was Budget Director for both Democratic Presidents. As a result. Republicans regard the institution as "the Democratic government-form of the Presidents of the Democratic Severnment-form of the Presidents of the Democratic Severnment-form of the Presidents of the Democratic Severnment-form of the De

Yet Richard Nixon hired Herbert Stein, a Brookings scholar, as chairman of his CLA Today Gormer Nixon Aide Stephen Hess, whom Jimmy Carter is consulting on reorganizing the White House staff, is working at Brookings. "It saylably unfair to put a political label on Brookings," says Acting Director Gibert Steiner, A house count would show there are more Gibert Steiner, A house count would show there are more Democratis in the U.S., more among academies and, until now, more out of Government.

Carter first approached Brookings for briefings in July 1975. He attended two informal luncheons on foreign policy and economics. Says Owen, one of his hosts: "I was taken with the pointedness of his questions and how quickly he assimilated the answers." Now many Brookings members are apparently anticipating long sojourns in the Carter Administration—with the institution's blessings.



NEW HOUSE SPEAKER THOMAS O'NEILL & NEW MAJORITY LEADER JIM WRIGHT

#### THE CONGRESS

#### After the Walkover, a Squeaker

The principal item on the agenda of the House Democratic Caucus was strictly ho-hum-though it involved selection of the man who will fill the second most powerful political office in the United States: the Speaker of the House. This process has sometimes produced gory battles. But last week, with the 292 Democrats who will sit in the next Congress eligible to vote (along with delegates from the District of Columbia. Guam and the Virgin Islands and the resident commissioner of Puerto Rico). there was literally no contest. Thomas P. ("Tip") O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, after four brilliantly successful years as majority leader, was unopposed

Fall Guy. The battle to succeed O'Neill as majority leader was something else again. It required three ballots and was finally settled by a single

California's abrasive Phillip Burton. an explosively propelled San Franciscan who is rated as an all-out liberal by his colleagues, was the favorite. But he was by no means Tip O'Neill's favorite. With his sandpaper style and naked drive for power, Burton had quite a few enemies. Second in the handicapping was Missouri's Richard Bolling, admired as a scholarly authority on constitutional and parliamentary affairs, but considered aloof and arrogant by many of his colleagues. Third-ranked was Texas' Jim Wright. 53, who started his political career as an avowed liberal but has evolved into a conservative on many issues. Like O'Neill, Wright has few declared foes. Fourth and last in the race

book was California's John J. McFall. 48, who had compounded the error of taking "gifts" from South Korea's Tongsun Park by denying, untruthfully, that he had done so.

McFall was the inevitable fall guy on the first ballot: Burton 106, Bolling 81, Wright 77, McFall 31. With McFall gone under the low-man-out rule, there was speculation that if Burton and Wright beat out Bolling on the second ballot. Burton would win the runoff since Bolling's supporters would not throw their ballots to the conservative Texan. If Burton and Bolling were the survivors. Bolling would win, since Wright's backers would not vote for the liberal Californian. There were rumors that on the second ballot some of Burton's supporters threw their votes to



#### THE NATION

Wright to guarantee that Bolling would be squeezed out. Burton admits that a number of his cronies had suggested such a ploy but insists that he vetoed it. "I told them, 'Straight football!' " Burton said later. "I wanted all the votes I could The denial was disbelieved by many Congressmen. The second-ballot result: Burton 107, Wright 95, Bolling 93.

Part Prophet. Secluded at the rear of the chamber. O'Neill tried to show no emotion, but his expression was morose. Though he stood aloof from the struggle and made a point of saying, "I can work with anyone," he is known to loathe Burton. Suddenly, an emissary burst from the Speaker's lobby, where the secret paper ballots were being counted, held up one finger and passed the word to members: Wright 148, Burton 147. Tip O'Neill was grinning, ear to ear. The early speculation was proved wrong: 53 Bolling voters swung to Wright and only 40 to Burton.

Elated, Wright defined his new role as that of a welder of consensus-"part evangelist, part parish priest, and every now and then part Old Testament prophet." For his part, O'Neill said in his acceptance speech: "You have given me a trust. When I lay the gavel down, I want to walk out of here and have you say, 'He kept the trust. The question remained whether

Burton, still hungering for power, would put up a fight for the No. 3 slot in the hierarchy, that of majority whip. As the chief round-up officer and head counter for the majority, the whip has traditionally been appointed by the Speaker. Though there was a halfhearted attempt to make the post elective, the caucus eventually acceded to O'Neill's wish that it be kept appointive. O'Neill quickly named a favorite protégé. Indiana's John Brademas, 49, as whip. A Rhodes scholar with an Oxford Ph.D. in social studies. Brademas was also smeared with \$5.150 of Tongsun Park's money. But since he promptly reported and never denied it, he was freely forgiven. With the election of Spokane's Thomas Foley. 47, as chairman of the caucus, the continuity of Democratic programs and policies was assured. The

MISSOURI'S RICHARD BOLLING



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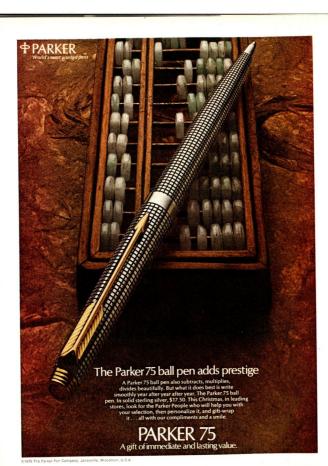
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WASHINGTON'S THOMAS FOLEY Insuring the continuity . . .

chairman strongly influences the caucus, which in turn chooses the chairmen of powerful House committees

Perhaps the greatest challenge to the new leaders will be not shepherding a Democratic program through Congress but keeping their unwieldy majority from fragmenting into feuding factions.

#### THE NATION

The post-Watergate election of 1974 brought 5 feshmen Democrats into the House. All but two were re-elected last month, and they will be joined by 47 new members elected this year. These first- and second-term Representatives will make up two-fifths of the Democratic majority. Without their support, the O'Neill-Wright-Brademas management cannot manage.

Borren Years. Deating the fresh men to the draw. O Neill prospect and the caucus naturally approved a plan to the fraw code of ethics. He said the code should have stronger provision detailing the deschoured members' incomes and assets and should minimize comes and assets and should minimize the influence of special interests such as the housing, oil and road lothers. Then, the strong project is the contract of the contract of

While the top-heavy Democratic majority was organizing for the 95th Congress, so were the 143 Representatives of the no-longer-so-Grand Old Party. The Republicans went through



INDIANA'S JOHN BRADEMAS
... of Democratic programs.

the motions of re-electing Arizona's John J. Rhodes, 60, minority leader, and naming Illinois' Robert H. Michel, 53, minority whip. With House Republicans outnumbered more than 2 to 1 by the Democrats, however, the G.O.P. leadership faces a long and probably barren couple of years.

#### Two Who Will Run the House

Thomas Philip ("Tip") O'Neill Jr., who turned 64 last week, is the quint-essential Boston Fish pol. Grandson of an immigrant bricklayer, he was a cam-and a candidate Griffed E. Smith at 15 and a candidate ground in 150 nose like council at 22. He wound up 150 nose like hind in the only election he has ever lost. A year later he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, and was 36 when he became the first Democratic speaker of the house of the proposed of

By coincidence, the powers of that speakership were comparable with those wielded by the Speaker of the national House until they were so brutally abused by Joseph G. ("Uncle Joe") Cannon (Thirls' first cover subject. March 3, 1923) that they were drastically such powers as their ign till exercised such powers as their ign till exercised dismiss committee chairmen—with less brutally but no less forcefulnes.

After O'Neill succeeded John E. Kennedy as Representative from Maskennedy as Representative from Masschusetts. Eight seek in bachelor style in Washington. Weekends he commuted to Washington. Weekends he commuted to Cambridge, where his wife Mildred had chosen to stay to mother their five children. Saturday mornings he was likely to be seen pushing a shopping can be seen pushing as shopping can be seen pushing a shopping can be seen pushing as shopping can be seen pus

Would-be muckrakers find little dirt in O'Neill's record. He has voted right, by liberal Democratic standards, on virtually every major bill before the House. Tongsun Park paid heavily for a birthday party for O'Neill, but Tip got none of the money.

With his salary raised from the majority leader's \$52,000 a year to \$65,600. Tip has finally persuaded Millie that they can afford a Washington home and she will join him there. Two daughters are already near by—Rosemary in the State Department and Susan working as a representative for the National Association of Government Employees, Eldest son Thomas P. O'Nell III. 31, is currently tied to Boston: he is Lieutenant Governor of Massachusett.

While Tip may rule the House, he could find that with Millie ruling the household seven days a week, he might at last lose weight and keep it off. Although he stands 6 ft. 2½ in., he hay oyoed between 210 and 296 lbs., now carries a bulky 263.

The town of Weatherford in Texas has a population of about 12,000 and boasts that two of its citizens have won national fame: Actress-Singer Mary Martin and Congressman James Claude Wright. For the next two years at least, Wright will probably get top billing over Mary Martin for a change.

Jim Wright, as he prefers to call himself even on official congressional stationery, will be 54 next week. Elected to the state legislature at the unripe age of 24, he was considered outrageously liberal on some civil rights issues. He retained that label in the first few years after he reached Congress in 1954. But while he continues to be rated as liberal on economic issues, on others he has become conservative.

His Fort Worth district produces the F-111 fighter plane, and Wright usually supports generous defense spending. In 1969 he was the chief spore spending, 1969 he was the chief spore spending, prosecution endorsing. President Nicone resolution endorsing. President Nicone prosecution of the Viet Nam War (two years after Tip O'Neill had become a dowel. He has voted for an expanded anti-ballistic missile program and for development of the B-1 bombe.

Domestically, Wright has sided with the highway lobby and opposed help for mass transit in the cities. He supports the widely criticized depletion allowance for "small" oil companies, but not for the misjors. He voted against the Civil Rights Act of 1964, forbidding discrimination in public accommodations but in favor of the Voting Rights Act of but in favor of the Voting Rights Act of 1965—one of the foundation stones of Candidate Jimmy Carter's victory.

In all, Wright has voted counter to the Democratic majority that he must now lead no less than 30% of the time. as against a mere 6% for Tip O'Neill. To offset these political liabilities, Wright has precious personal assets. He is a good listener, ever ready to help his colleagues. When he chooses to speak out, he displays a good command of rhetoric. Wright has defined his future role as that of a builder of bridges between differing Democratic factions. With a ready smile below his high-flying eyebrows. Wright has a personality that wins him friends among men who disagree strongly with his ideology. But when he does differ with Speaker-elect O'Neill, he can still be counted on to be a loyal player on Tip's team.



crystallized the uncertainties of the jurors. The lawyer for Byrne hit hard on the contention that Bronfman had plenty of opportunities to escape. Lynch's attorney, Walter J. Higgins Jr., argued that Sam Bronfman did not want to wait until he was 40 to get his hands on his immense trust fund. Also, the lawyer contended, neither the 63 witnesses nor the state's evidence clearly supported the kidnap charge. Summed up Higgins: The facts reek of reasonable doubt.

The jurors evidently agreed. William Link, 30, an employee of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., said they believed Bronfman had faked his imprisonment. The rope used to bind him was flimsy, for one thing, and the blindfold placed on him looked like a flip visor. According to Link, the jurors also thought Bronfman was lying when he taped an emotional plea to his father, then a moment later changed his voice and said briskly, "Do it again." On the stand, Bronfman was unconvincing. He appeared to choke up when he looked at the jury, said Link, and compose himself when he turned to the judge

According to Link, Lynch's allegations that he had a homosexual affair with Bronfman and that Bronfman pressured him into the kidnap scheme by threatening to expose his homosexuality, did not play much of a role in the jury's deliberations.

Byrne and Lynch face sentencing Jan. 6 on the extortion conviction, which they plan to appeal. Said Carl Vergari, the Westchester district attorney whose office prosecuted the kidnaping case: "I am going to recommend the maximum sentence to the judge"-15 years. Vergari does not suspect Sam Bronfman of involvement. He said flatly: "I am convinced that Lynch and Byrne are guilty. I wouldn't have tried them if I wasn't convinced." Nevertheless, in the minds of many people, a cloud of suspicion will inevitably linger over Sam Bronfman.









TRIALS

#### Still a Reasonable Doubt

From the first, the family of Samuel Bronfman II figured on a guilty verdict for the two men accused of kidnaping the young Seagram liquor heir. Anything less would be a slap at Sam and them-a judgment that the "victim" had really masterminded the crime for the \$2.3 million ransom. Late last week, as 120 people crowded the White Plains. N.Y., courtroom, the jury filed back after 19 hours and 30 minutes of deliberation and delivered a stunning decision: not guilty of kidnaping At the defense table, Mel Patrick

Lynch, 38, a New York fireman, and Dominic Byrne, 54, a limousine-service operator, sobbed. The jury pronounced both guilty on the charge of extortion. That verdict will almost certainly mean prison for the two Irish Americans-but shorter terms than a kidnaping conviction would have carried. Thus ended one of the strangest criminal trials of this decade

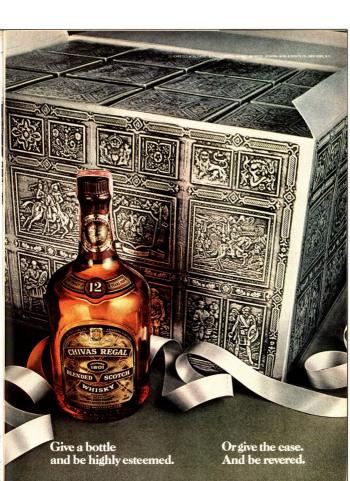
The Bronfman entourage\* reacted swiftly and angrily. Jonathan Rinehart. a family spokesman, called the verdict an "outrageous travesty." Said Sam

Including Sam's father, Edgar, chair \*Including Sam's father: Eugal, chairman of sea-gram, who had just returned from Washington, D.C., where, with 14 other business leaders, he had conferred with President-elect Jimmy Carter.

Bronfman, 23: "I think it's a pretty sad system when you have a guy who gets kidnaped and his kidnapers are caught red-handed and they get off.

Interviewed by TIME Correspondent Mary Cronin, Bronfman recalled in a husky voice how he felt during what he has often described as his nine-day ordeal in August 1975: "You've only one thought in mind: staying alive. As long as you are alive, you are alive. The only thing I feared was death." He claimed that Lynch once told him that he had made a mistake in undertaking the kidnaping. The wrenching experience of the trial, Bronfman said, made him sympathetic with Patty Hearst. "I am more cynical and skeptical." Added Bronfman, who has continued to work at his job as a promotion copywriter for SPORTS ILLUSTRATED: "I am a private person. My interests are basic and simple. I love my wife, I want to make her happy and I want to do something constructive in my life."

But the jury's verdict-which casts doubt on all of Bronfman's claims about the kidnaping-may not permit him to slip peacefully into obscurity. Several jurors at trial's end openly charged him with engineering his own abduction. Said one, Mrs. Amelia Dricot, a house-



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#### DEFENSE

#### The Glomar Mystery

When the Glomar Explorer story first broke 21 months ago, the Central Intelligence Agency did a purposeful job of disclosing as little information as possible. In a series of briefings, then CIA Director William Colby confided to reporters that the U.S. had used a large vessel. reportedly built for Howard Hughes, to try to retrieve a 1961-vintage Soviet submarine that had sunk northwest of Hawaii. Unfortunately, the Golf-class sub cracked apart as it was being hoisted Only the forward third was recovered. Colby did not say what it contained, but any knowledgeable person would expect that it housed torpedoes and perhaps other valuable materials. The mid- and aft sections, containing the far more imslipped through the retrieval tongs

Two weeks ago TIME printed an article about Glomar based partly on a talk with a former Glomar crew member named Joe Rodriguez (TIME, Dec. 6). As the first of Glomar's some 200 crewmen to speak, Rodriguez provided previously unknown touches about shipboard life (filet mignon was standard fare: Deep Throat was the favorite flick) Rodriguez's most significant hint, however, was that Glomar retrieved the entire Soviet sub. TIME checked out Rodriguez's suggestion with a number of Pentagon experts, who appeared to confirm it. They conceded that significant. and so far undisclosed portions of the sub including nuclear missiles and torpedoes-had been recovered from the seabed. "A technical mother lode," one Navy official called it

Last week, after TiMt raised additional questions about his involvement with Glomar, Rodriguez, now a Sacramento-area hardresser, admitted that head not been on the ship during the recovery; he had taken part only in training cruses and had left before the key voyage. ("I'm sorry, I feel bad. I will-not sleep well tonight," he said.)

Times Story. Meanwhile, the New York Times published two articles by Reporter Seymour Hersh that directly contradicted the TIME accounts. Hersh named as chief sources two brothers: Wayne Collier, 33, who worked as CIA recruiter for the crew, and his younger brother Bill, hired by Wayne as a cutting-torch handler. Though neither man was aboard the Glomar at the time of the sub lifting. Bill was on the ship when the retrieved portions were being dissected. In a sense, Hersh's account reinforced the original CIA thesis: only the sub's forward third was recovered. But he added that four torpedoes were found as well as a partial description of ervotographic codes and booklets on the state of Soviet nuclear technology

In fact, much more than that was recovered, say TIME's Pentagon sources, even though the previous version that THE NATION

the entire sub was raised was apparently wrong. What was recovered was the bulk of the weapons system installed in the vessel, which carried three SNS-5 surface-to-surface nuclear missiles. This is according to the Pentagon sources, who stick by their accounts of a far fuller retrieval than previously conceded by the intervention of the surface of t

The Soviets, in any case, are taking no chances. Since 1975, they have stationed an intelligence-gathering ship over the spot in the Pacific where the Glomar found the ill-fatted Soviet sub. The vessel apparently is there to make certain that the U.S. does not attempt to pick up any more pieces—if indeed there are any more.

#### GEORGIA

#### Little Brother's Loss

The Amoco station across the railroad tracks from the peanut-warehouse office is the only public place in Plains. Ga., where you can drink beer. The suds flowed furiously last Monday night, and the good ole boys were having a great ole time: Billy Carter, 39, owner of the gas station and younger brother of the President-elect of the U.S., was throwing the party he had promised, win or lose. And, for the second time in two years. Billy had come up a loser. By a 90to-71 margin, he was defeated for the mayoralty of Plains by Incumbent A.I. (for Aaron Loren) Blanton, 49, an airtraffic controller and part-time barber.

The gashouse gang grew rowdier as one reporter after another showed in to yell questions over the din. This was, after all, no ordinary small-town election. Oh. I don't really care, said Billy 50 different ways. His most credible explanation: "I lost because I drink beer on Sundays and because I'm a Carter."

on Sundays and because I'm a Carter."
No doubt. Billy Carter not only
drinks beer on Sundays, he gives it away
at the service station in circumvention
of Georgia's blue laws. After 5.30 p.m,
on workdays, he spends time with a few
six-packs and a roomful of cronies.
There may have been another rea-

son for Billy's defeat. Said Jimmy Carter: "The people of Plains probably think they've got enough Carters winning elections." Beyond booze and the voters reluctance to make Plains into a family duchy, the biggest issue in the contest was the future of the tiny town (pop. 683). Celebrity has already taken its toll: up to 2,000 tourists pour in daily, overtaxing the toilets, parking illegally in hopes of getting a ticket to save as a souvenir, tearing pages out of the Baptist church's hymnals on Sundays, Claiming that Blanton's air-controller work in Albany, 40 miles away, prevented him from executing his mayoral duties fully. Billy said he ran "because I didn't want to see Plains go right straight to hell."



BILLY CARTER AFTER DEFEAT Suds flowed furiously.

For reasons of his own, Billy has chosen to adopt a buffoonish public persona when the reporters come calling. That did not help him much with the townsfolk. "I joined the church when I was twelve years old," he likes to say, "and I ve been back there three times since. Correction—five times."

Wife Sybil. 38, to whom Billy has been married for 21 years. disputes his un-Christian image. "What nobedy knows is that if Billy wants to go to church, he'll go to Americus Iten miles awayl and go to church, and nobody knows anything about it. Billy is also a family man. the beer hour never prevents him from sitting down to dinner with Sybil and their six children, who will be a superior to the state of the state of

Well-Reed, "Anyone who underestimates Billy," Jimmy Carter said last week, "is making a serious mistake." Billy lasted less than a year at Emory University. But he reads four Georgia papers each day, as well as three books a week (Faulkher is a favorite). Says Jimmy: "Billy's a much better-read person than Lam."

Billy perversely told the press on Election Night that he might like to move to Australia to try again for pubic office. In fact he has bought 170 wooded acres near town to build his famiity a new house far from the gasting tourists who "drive you shap-assed crayz". Nor will he be a stranger to public service. Right after losing to Blantonhe was named to a six-year \$1.30 and to a county for thing that as he says. he County, Good thing that as he says. he FRANCE

#### Chirac: Rousing the Gaullist Ghost



Charles de Gaulle liked to believe la Frenchem an heart were Gaull- ready to respond instantly to his tie brand of nationalism in times the rand of nationalism of the Republique.\* Seventy thousat to gloy came from an inspired and to gloy came from an inspired and of the responsibility of the parts Porte de Versallies exhibition he pair disgranted French populace awoke the clarion of a familiar bugle, and twas playing their song. The man with the horn was not that

RAC, I BELIEVE IN HIM (Chirac, J Crois). Drawn by the old French hu ger for strong chieftains, they had con more for the man himself than for tl party. Said a truck driver, beaming: " we are called, it's because we are nee ed." An old farmer remembered: "W stopped the Reds in 1924 this way."

Shee-Rack! Climaxing a day-longy of pride and peroration. Chira steed atop an immense podium, his arm outstretched in the large V popularize by De Gaulle. "Let us restore hope our country," he shouted to the thron Like tiny flashess of lightning, the refle tions of strobe lights gittered on harge glasses while his followers cried over and over, "Shee-rack Shee-rack Shee-rack

There was a sense of political iron as well as holy resurrection. Two and half years ago, in an act of brutal pramatism. Chirac rejected this own partial Gaullist candidate. Jacques Chaba Delmas, in the French presidential elions and threw his support to Giscar the more likely winner. Now Chirac wormsing to lead the Gaullists out the wilderness, to save France from the man he had helped elect.

The falling-out between Giscard at Chriac was inevitable. The fundament conflict focused on the problem of-I rising strength of the Socialist-Comm nist alliance. Chrince had lost guttern wow the moderate Socialists with a pr gram of reforms aimed at reshaping the social results of the

defending a capital gains tax that hown party vehemently opposed. Git card's failure to halt inflation or cut re ord unemployment only exacerbine Trance's growing mood of anxiety and drift. The result: a steady drain of confidence in Giscard's ability to gover which strengthened the left. Chiri wanted to force a new election by di 'De Gaulle's old 1947 movement was called if 'Resumblement the People' François.

CHIRAC RALLIES THE GAULLISTS

solving the National Assembly and waging a tough anti-Communist campaign for a new Parliament; Giscard refused to risk a confrontation that would split France along ideological lines; rebuffed, Chirac quit (TIME, Sept. 6).

As Chirac told Paris Bureau Chief Gregory Wierzynski, "General de Gaulle taught us that a politician can act only if he has the consensus of the electorate. As Premier I did not wish to govern France if the belief that we represented a majority was contested. There was only one way to prove our legitimacy."

Within a week of resigning from the government. Chirac charted a come-back. The old Gaullist party, without a President or a Premier for the first time in 18 years, was in disarray. The Gaullists needed Chirac as much as he needed them, "We would have faced a party crisis within six months," asys Yves Guéna, now head of the new R.P.R.'s. Optical section. "Chirac offered an adventure, and between slow death and adventure, and between slow death and adventure. I chose adventure."

Chirac's first task will be to build a nationwide political organization staffed by his own men, equipped with computers and other modern electioneering techniques. But the basic thrust of the new party is to appeal to the disillusioned shopkeepers, small businessmen. clerks, office employees and workers who have been turning to the Socialists. For months, polls have shown the Socialist-Communist strength at 52%. enough for a parliamentary majority if the election were held today. "We will succeed," says Guéna, "only if we can recuperate the lower-middle-class vote that used to go to General de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou." Patriotism, the Gaullists hope, will once again cut across all classes. "Chirac is building his Assembly on the nation," says Jean Charlot, an eminent historian of Gaullism. "Giscard could not build an Assembly on the idea of Europe

No Crisis. Chirac cannot go too far in opposing Giscard without triggering a confrontation that would only weaken the government majority and benefit the left. Moreover, much of the pending legislation in the Assembly was hatched while Chirac was still Premier: this blunts any credible Gaullist opposition to these measures. But the Gaullists will stay arms-length from the President from now on. They may oppose direct elections to a European parliament and object to ratifying the International Monetary Fund accords reached last January in Jamaica, an agreement they view as symptomatic of Giscard's shift to supranationalism. Beyond these skirmishes, the two men are, in the words of Historian Charlot, "condemned to get along." Chirac told Wierzynski, "I will not flail in all directions in an irresponsible manner. So long as there is no major change in the policies of France so long as I am in the majority. I have no intention of provoking a crisis.

That promise may be hard to keep. The government, for example, chose the day of Chirac's convention to expel striking printers who had been occupying the plant of the daily newspaper Le Paristen Libéré for nearly 22 months. The expulsion provoked a nationwide optimizer strike, denying Chirac much-needed publicity about his triumph at Porte de Versailles.

Chirac is looking to the legislative elections now scheduled for March 1978. If his clout is decisive in blocking the left from achieving a majority in Parliament. Chirac, the strongman of the majority, will overshadow Giscard and quite possibly unseat him in the 1981 presidential election. At the very least, he has already rekindled the potent mystique of Charles de Gaulle.

#### Political Poker Is His Game

Jacques Chirac is in a hurry. He always has been. Of all the mannerisms that reveal him, perhaps none is more telling to a Frenchman's taste than the way he eats: furiously and fast, raising only the question of how much he savors as he dines.

Chinac has chewed his way through France's political structure at a frenzied pace. At 30, after graduation from France's efficie (viil) service academy, L'Ecole Nationale d'Administration, L'Ecole Nationale d'Administration, on the staff of Georges Pompidou, then Charles de Gaulle's Preministerial posis, and at 41 beacement insisterial posis, and at 41 beacement history of the Fifth Republic. Now, at 44, he has picked up the fallen banner—and loftly rhotoric—old grand Charles himself.

Chirac's political turnabouts-first against Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the Gaullist candidate in 1974, then against President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing -have earned him a reputation as an opportunist. Chaban still privately refers to him as a "traitor." Others have called him "Jacques the Knife." and some cynical members of Giscard's Independent Republicans characterized the dramatic rally at which he launched his renamed party as "smacking of Nuremberg. Those who know Chirac well-including foreign diplomats-are positive he is no "closet fascist," though he is staunchly conservative. He is against nationalization and NATO, for free enterprise and French nationalism. He is a strong partisan of law-and-order and calls his military service in Algeria "the most exhilarating experience in my life

Pompidou fondly dubbed Chine in spent on little but his work. He averages two weekends a month at his Corrèce château with his wife Bernadette and two daughters. Laurence, 18. and Claude, 15. He has no hobbies, plays no spent Bristling with nervous energy, he spent but have been been been decked and been decked and pacing the office.

Chirac makes decisions impulsively and quickly—a trait that some observers predict will sooner or later lead him into a fatal blunder. Observes National Assembly President Edgar Faure: "Gis-



CHIRAC ASSESSES HIS WORLD

card plays bridge. Chirac plays poker."
Gaullist leader Yves Guéna looks at
Chirac's propensity to take political
gambles somewhat differently: "Chi-

rac's real genius is his intuition For all the risks he takes, Chirac's operations are meticulously planned and executed. Before picking a new name for his party, he consulted marketing experts and conducted polls on key words. It was discovered that rassemblement was better received than mouvement. République and française (which was later dropped from the name because Chirac thought it suggested a challenge to the government) struck responsive chords, though démocratie did not Indeed, a computer analysis revealed that De Gaulle had used the word only nine times in all his public speeches.

A recent poll published by the newsmagazine Le Point revealed that voters find Chirac "stubborn, tough and pretentious." But a close friend cites another quality that may prove more meaningful for France: "Jacques, like a good combat leader, never retreats."

## 山松三辻春山崎藤 平 郑淳 本 本 本

MIKI REACTS TO ELECTION NIGHT DEBACLE



KONO (RIGHT) RAISES VICTORY SYMBOL Flying high after Lockheed.

JAPAN

#### How Dirt Finally Downed Mr. Clean

Tight-lipped and haggard, Japans Premier Takeo Miki waded into the TV glare to concede defeat. Acknowledging an 'unprecedented crisis of the postwar years. Miki called on his faction-torn Liberal Democratic Party to "accept frankly the judgment of the people" and has little choice. In an election upset with far-ranging implications, 57 milon Japanses voters last week dealt the country's ruling party its worst drubbing since it was formed in 1958.

The election increased the strength of four of Japan's five opposition parties in the lower house of the Diet (the other loser: the Communists, who dropped 22 of their 39 seats). The chief beneficiaries of the voter uprising were three moderate reform groups: the Bud-dhist-backed Komeito (Clean Government Party), the Democratic Socialist Party and the New Liberal Club, a maverick L.D.P. spin-off dedicated to "re-habilitating conservatism."

Good Judgment. What aroused cautious, conservative Japanese voters to overturn two decades of L.D.P. rule, as outrage over the "rokkide" (Lock-heed) scandal, plus concern over inflated and the state of the conservation of the

With just 249 of 511 seats, Miki's Liberal Democrats could patch together a wafer-thin majority of three only after gaining the support of nine independents. Though the L.D.P. will still be able to form a government, its era of uncontested dominance is over. For the first time, it will be forced to woo opposition groups and indulge in parliamentary trade-offs and maneuers.

The first such maneuver may be the resignation of Premier Miki. Soon after the election, one Miki aide asked rhetorically. "Why do we admire cherry blossoms so much? Because they fall so quickly. When they're still beautiful, still pure, the aesthetic is right. That's why Miki will resign." Miki himself told an associate, "The Japanese sense of grace will not permit me to stay." With that, he withdrew for the weekend to his mountain villa 80 miles west of Tokyo to put the final touches on what is expected to be an unusual combination; an offer to resign tied to demands for reform. These include renunciation of "money politics," an energetic continuation of the Lockheed probe and the election of a successor from the party at large, rather than by L.D.P. Diet members. Without such concessions. Miki could well refuse to resign since he retains considerable support. In that case he might yet survive as Premier or at least remain, in his fashion, a powerful elder statesman.

fashion, a powerful elder statesman. Miki's attitude typifies his defiance. Miki's attitude typifies his defiance. LDP. Tradition, a ugide typifies his defiance. The property statistics of the property statistics. Deceptively might mannered, Miki, 69. displayed samural enerveal lyear, pressing the Lockheed investigation to the indictment of 19 to postnessmen and politicians, including businessmen and politicians, including businessmen and politicians, including make 1/cm as he was acclaimed the "Mr. Cleam" of Japanese politicis, party leaders tried to dump him for exposing LDP, improprieties. Backed in the struggle by public opinion and the press. Miki had hoped for vindication at the

Instead, Tanaka and four other Diet members linked to Lockheed's scheme to buy influence and stimulate sales with over \$2 million in bribes were re-elected by loyal rural constituencies, while three Cabinet members were defeated.

Miki's strongest challenger is his harshest critic former Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda, 71, who has lined up powerful backing from among the L.D.P.'s half-dozen factions in a bid to succeed Miki. Their rivalry became so bitter that they maintained separate national headquarters during the threeweek campaign and kept up a running feud that badly damaged L.D.P. prospects. One possible compromise choice is Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Miki is genuinely convinced that radical reforms are needed to refurbish the L.D.P.'s image. His diagnosis: "The party caused its own defeat because we failed to reflect deeply on our past mistakes

Buried Scandals. The mistakes are more like earthquake faults in the system of kinken (money power) the Liberal Democrats have forged. Formed as an umbrella group running from the nationalist right to the non-Marxist left. the L.D.P. was vanguard and overseer of the dynamic industrial surge that made Japan's the world's third largest economy. While successive L.D.P. governments focused on development. Japan's growing social welfare problems became issues for the opposition. Since 1958, the L. D.P.'s vote has dropped from 57.8% to last week's 42% Throughout, the L.D.P. lived in sym-

biosis with the industrial giants of "Japan Inc." At election time, lavish flows of corporate cash fueled the L.D.P, campaigns. Frequent scandals were quickly buried, and in the heady atmosphere of growth, few cared. But all that has changed since 1974, when Miki stepped in as the L.D.P.'s compromise choice to replace disgraced Premier Tanaka. The L.D.P's decline may be hard

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inch, 4-cylinder engine and standard 4-speed transmission, the 1977 Vega carries EPA estimates of 33 mpg on the highway and 24 mpg in the city. Obviously though, the EPA figures are only estimates. Your actual mileage may vary depending on the kind of driving you do, your driving habits, how your Vega is equipped, and its condition. Also, California figures are lower. See your Chevy dealer.

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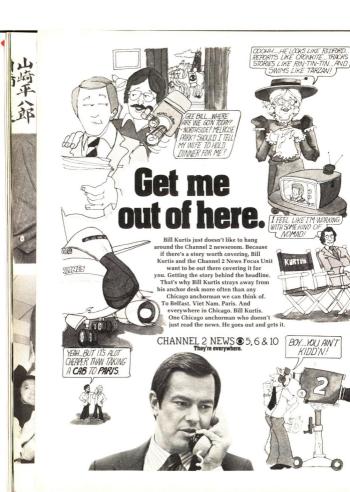
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#### THE WORLD

to reverse. Says one high Miki aide: "I would not rule out a breakup of the party. We're in for a period of basic political realignment in Japan."

Wary Voters. Still, Japanese voters remain wary of radical alternatives. Among the strongest evidence of that was the pounding the Communists took at the polls. Voters apparently shied away from giving them real power as the L.D.P. weakened. Indeed, last week's most striking gains were scored by the centrist New Liberal Club, led by Yohei Kono, 39, who broke from the L.D.P. last June. Of the 25 candidates Kono fielded, 17 won, an astonishing triumph for a new party in Japan. Kono told Time last week: "We're not socialists. But we insist on equality of opportunity. We want fair competition in business. We want a smaller and more efficient bureaucracy." Those themes and N.L.C. calls for reform of campaign finance and the school system's "examination hell" clearly struck home with the voters. The victory has made Kono a national figure and raised talk of a possible coalition with the L.D.P.

Japan's reformers have something else to look forward to 50% of all Japanese are now under 30, and the 4,3 million new voters in last week's election showed their weariness with the nation's feuding gerontecrats by dumping super-annuated candidates of most parties. With that young constituency in mind, with the contraction of the property of the pr

#### Meanwhile, in Italy

While Japanese voters were punishing the L.D.P., an Italian parliamentary commission digging into Lockheed payoffs has been winding up its own probe. The commission has indicted former Premier Mariano Rumor, two former Defense Ministers and nine lesser figures for accepting \$1.5 million in Lockheed cash. Now the 20-member board of inquiry faces ticklish legal and political problems. Under Italy's bribery statutes, prosecution of graft-takers is nearly impossible unless those who supplied the cash are also charged. Last week the board considered indicting former Lockheed President A. Carl Kotchian and at least half a dozen other Americans, but decided to postpone such action pending testimony by Rumor and his Italian associates.

There is a chance that none of the defendants will come to trial, for two reasons: 1) indictment of the Americans might lead to pressures for their extra-dition—an unlikely prospect; 2) with tally asking for US. loans to shore up the lira, pressing crimial charge against US. citizens might seem teat-against US. citizens might seem that the Americans anyway, if only to diffuse Italian crysicism about politics and that international symbol of trouble—Lockheed.

#### DIPLOMACY

#### Europe Hands Henry a Last Hurrah

As Henry Kissinger himself might have put it, he end of a diplomatic era was at hand. Barring some unforescenergency. Kissinger's trip to the NATO ministerial conference in Brussels last week was to be his fast journey abroad work of the his fast journey abroad point of the his fast journey abroad point of the his fast journey abroad point of the most traveled Secretary of State in U.S. history on his farewell voyage and cabile this report:

At first it seemed like just another Kissinger journey-one of 40 covering more than 560,000 miles that have carried him to 57 countries since he became Secretary of State in September 1973. Aboard his blue-and-white Boeing 707, Kissinger and his wife Nancy chatted with correspondents about events of great and not-so-great moment. Nancy's yellow Labrador, Tyler, had been in his first dogfight but was recovering nicely, thank you. After Jan. 20, Henry Kissinger would spend a restful month at Banker David Rockefeller's home on St. Barthélemy Island in the Caribbean. There would be a fitting punishment for the diplomatic press once Cyrus Vance took office: "The only shut-

TYING UP NORWAY'S KNUT FRYDENLUND



On landing in Brussels, Kissinger threw himself into a series of minishuttles and summits. He called on King Baudouin, met with Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan and conferred with the European Community Commissioner for External Affairs, Sir Christopher Scames. There were also sessions with seven Foreign Ministers, notably Turkey's Hisan Caglayangii and Greec's Dimitri Bitsios, both engaged in critical negotiations on the future of Cyprus.

No Illusions. At the NATO Council meeting, Kissinger spoke for history. In a 45-minute closed session he reviewed the state of the world and cautioned that it would be unwise for NATO to indicate in detail in advance how it would respond to a Soviet attack. By maintaining a nuclear option. NATO retains the credibility of its deterrent strength. Thus Kissinger urged the council to reject the Warsaw Pact's proposal for a treaty banning the first use of nuclear weapons and limiting the size of NATO. While warning of growing Soviet military strength, Kissinger stressed that the West should not become paralyzed by it. The West must show unity, will and consistency. not "oscillation between excessive fears and illusions," he said.

Above all, Kissinger underscored the U.S. commitment to NATO. "No alliance," he declared, "is as important as the North Atlantic alliance, and nothing is of more importance to the unity of the West." Then he read a message from President-elect Jimmy Carter promising that "the American commitment to maintaining the NATO alliance.



SALUTING BRITAIN'S ANTHONY CROSLAND

#### THE WORLD

shall be sustained and strengthened under my Administration." NATO, said Carter, "lies at the heart of the partnership between North America and Western Europe."

Accolades for Kissinger flowed like the heady Beaujolais nouveau that has just arrived in Brussels. Portuguese Foreign Minister José Ferreira lauded the Secretary's "indelible imprint on the work of our council." NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns hailed him as "one of the most effective Foreign Ministers of our century" and "a man to whom the adjective 'great' can be applied with sincerity." Belgian Foreign Minister Renaat van Elslande presented Kissinger with a reproduction of a Latin encyclopedia from the year 1120; West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave him a 1642 engraving of Kissinger's birthplace, Fuerth, Germany.

Amidst the ringing praise for his wisdom and charm, darker moments in the complex relationship between the European-born U.S. Secretary and the Continent's leaders were mostly forgotten The much-vaunted Year of Europe that Kissinger had advocated in 1973, without prior consultation, had outraged the allies. In the oil crisis and embargo of the same year. Kissinger privately described the Europeans as "craven" for failing to stand up to the oil producers. He exacerbated troubled U.S. relations with Greece and Turkey during the Cyprus invasion of 1974. Yet, as the Europeans well-and gratefully-realized. he had boldly assumed the role of U.S. President for foreign policy and symbolized America's steady resolve during a profound domestic crisis. He could threaten, he could promise-and he could deliver. As secret negotiator, summiteer and diplomat extraordinaire, Kissinger had fascinated the Europeans.

Decent Interval. On his final official trip. Kissinger resisted any temptation to grow maudlin. Instead, he spoke of how the fundamentals of American foreign policy, which he had helped establish, would endure. He foresaw no radical change in the U.S. policy of détente toward Moscow: he urged NATO ministers to create incentives for the Soviet Union to seek responsible courses of action. He was optimistic about Middle Fast negotiations now that the influence of the Palestine Liberation Organization has "been reduced" and relations between Syria and the Soviet Union have chilled

Concluding his farewell appearance in Brusseh, Skisniger stopped off in London in a final effort to salvage the deadlocked Rhodesian talks, to dine with Prime Minister Callaghan and attend a soccer match. Then he left for Washington, to sort out his plans for the future. There will be a "decent interval" of a year for work on his memoris. The high properties of the prop



NAZIS

## The Collector: Art and the SS

MENTEN'S ESTATE AND IN SS GARI

"Armed Ukrainians were herding other Jews in our direction. Some had locked themselves in their houses and the doors had to be broken down and the people dragged out kicking and screaming. I recognized Pieter Menten in a German uniform, along with two other Gestapo agents. They had mounted machine guns in front of them. I saw Ukrainians divging a pit some 15 yards from the guns. You could hear voices and crying. Later the guards began to take people out in small groups of ten and twelve. They pushed them onto planks set over the pit. Then you could hear the machine guns. A continuous rat-ta-ta-tat. It was Menten with the two Germans.

Abe Pollak, 65, a Polish-born Jew who is now a New York hotel electrician, vividly remembers those horrible events of Aug. 27, 1941. Pollak ran from the scene and managed to escape the massacre that befell his family and their Jewish neighbors in the East Galician town of Urice. For years he lived alone with his nightmare, but now it is known to millions of Dutch citizens-as is their fellow countryman, Millionaire Art Collector Pieter Nicolaas Menten, 77. Last week Dutch and Swiss police finally cornered the fleeing Menten and his wife in a hotel near Zurich. Found in Menten's room: photocopies of Swiss extradition law, and tickets for a TWA flight to New York. Menten unsuccessfully attempted suicide shortly after his capture.

IQUIRNALIST HANS KNOOP (LEET) WATCHES AS

Bringing him to bay came as a vast relief to the embarrassed Dutch government, which had inexplicably fumbled his arrest three weeks before, allowing the alleged war criminal to escape from his palatial Blaricum estate, and causing a national scandal.

Deep Grudge. Born to a wealthy Rotterdam family. Menten first became interested in Poland through his father's business connections there. The son, in turn, developed an extensive export trade in Dutch products to Poland. Menten moved in 1923 to East Galicia (then in Poland, now part of the U.S.S.R.'s Ukraine), where he became a prosperous landowner and businessman. He was mild-mannered and quiet, but developed a deep grudge against a prominent neighboring Jewish family over a business dispute. Menten went home to Holland in 1939, when Russia invaded eastern Poland, and returned in 1941 after the Nazi counter-occupation-this time as a member of the SS. In Galicia. according to witnesses, he helped shoot as many members of the offending family as he could find, then turned on other Jews in the area.

The Nazi occupiers thought highly of Menten, and made him, among oth-





PIETER NICOLAAS MENTEN IS TAKEN BY POLICE

er things, a custodian of Jewish antique dealerships. On his trip back to Holland in 1943, he traveled in a private train carrying four carloads of his personal art works. This remarkable shipment brought him to the notice of Dutch Resistance fighters, and after the war Menten was tried as a Nazi collaborator.

The proceedings became the most drawn-out in postwar Dutch history Menten had influential friends. His chief defense lawyer was the speaker of the Tweede Kamer, the lower house of the Dutch parliament. When the controversial trial ended in 1949, Menten got off with serving only an eight-month term for having worked in uniform as a Nazi interpreter. Later, Dutch prosecutors ignored allegations by an Israeli journalist that Menten had taken part in the East Galician atrocities. Two years later, in 1951, the Dutch government also brushed aside a Polish request for Menten's extradition.

Menten grew progressively richer by speculating in stocks and art objects, filling his 20-room mansion with more art works (his collection includes paintings by Nicolaes Maes. Francisco Goya and Jan Sluyters), and building up millions of dollars in real estate holdings. His undoing began last spring with publicity that the firm of Sotheby-Mak Van Waay would auction part of Menten's art collection in Amsterdam. The same Israeli journalist, Haviv Kanaan, who had been accumulating evidence against Menten for decades, alerted the Dutch press and, once again, the government. The press, led by Hans Knoop, editor of the weekly magazine Accent, and journalists of a television current-affairs program. Aktua TV\* launched an investigative effort on a scale rarely seen in Europe. Pollak and another witness to the Urice killings were found: later interviews were made with townspeople in East Galicia who identified Menten and described other killings in a neighboring village. Menten, denying all, was

confronted, on live television, with the evidence.

Dutch officials then launched a new investigation. They decided to arrest Menten on a Thursday, but delayed the seizure until the next Monday. When police arrived at his mansion, a servant re-

ported the Mentens had left on a long trip—destination unknown.

trip—aestination function. The furor in the Tweede Kamer was instantaneous and may not die down despite Menten's capture following a Swiss newsman's tip. Before fleeing, the articular control of the state of the of

\*Run by TIME Stringer Wibo van de Linde.

EAST GERMANY

#### Making Dissenters Pay the Price

They were unmistakable as they got off the Aeroflot TU-104 turbojets and into waiting Volga cars: somewhat shapeless heavy wool overcoats, dark gray felt hats and impassive faces that, to the knowing, suggest the KGB officer. Hundreds of them were flown in from Moscow to forgather in East Berlin's grim, hulking Ministry of the Interior, the headquarters of the nation's vast security-police network. Other Russian officers were dispatched to secret-police stations around the country. According to Western intelligence analysts, this activity meant that the Soviets were now directly supervising the campaign of repression that has shaken East Germany for the past two months.

Without a Trace. A number of dissidents have reportedly been confined to lunatic asylums for expressing unorthodox opinions. Hundreds have been arrested or put under constant police surveillance. Among the most recent targets is Physicist Robert Havemann. an open critic of East Germany's Communist regime. Seized late last month at his home outside East Berlin, he is being held under stringent house arrest. Another victim is a leading East German writer, Jürgen Fuchs, who disappeared without a trace after the police kidnaped him on a busy street in broad daylight.

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consideration purpose of the new conception is to infinitiate the courty in tellectuals that they will stop the mebarrassing practice of criticizing Party Boss Erich Honecker's regime from issued East Germany. A case in point is made East Germany. A case in point is unised East Germany and Carlon in the Carlon in the

tion of Marxism, and accuses the East German government of being "a dictatorship, but not a dictatorship of the proletariat."

Biermann's songs. though well known abroad, have been banned in East Germany since 1965. One typical Pyier indiculing Communist bureauerats. Fat oxen belong in the pot. Not in ofprise when the East German authorities gave Biermann permission to go on a two-week concert tour of West Germany. Once Biermann left, the trap was sprung his citizenship was canceled. Biermann was ufficienshick and has Dissident artists and intellectuals.

PHYSICIST HAVEMANN BEFORE ARREST



#### THE WORLD

are probably not the prime target of the new crackdown. It seems more designed to warn Honecker's 17 million countrymen that overt popular discontent will not be tolerated. In a recent reshuffle of the country's top posts. Honecker demoted some relative moderates and increased the power of the hard-liners.

The well-disciplined East Germans had generally been models of quiescence since their futile June 1953 riot in East Berlin, but lately they have become restless. Since the spring, 200,000 of them have sought permission to emigrate, obviously taking seriously the promise of freer travel and reunification of families made by the East Berlin regime when it signed the European security accord at last year's Helsinki Conference. But only 10,275 exit visas have been granted, and most of them to elderly people. Applicants have frequently been fired from their jobs and been subjected to police searches. Some have been severely beaten by "indignant citizens" working for the police.

Better in Bulgaria? Communist bosses are puzzled by the growing dissatisfaction, primarily because their people enjoy the highest standard of living in Eastern Europe. (East Germany's per capita G.N.P. is \$3,430, compared with Poland's \$2,450 and Bulgaria's \$1,770.) One problem is that East Germany is suffering from an acute shortage of hard currency. This is largely because of the recent price increase in oil imported by East Germany from the Soviet Union. As a result, consumer goods are in unusually short supply

Another problem is posed by the impact of West Germany on East. Millions of West Germans visit East Germany each year, and about 70% of East Germans can receive West German television. Laments a senior East German official: "We have found it's no good telling people they're better off than the Bulgarians or letting them take vacations in Czechoslovakia. They compare their life-style to what they see on Western television and want to travel to Italy.

Ironically, the wave of arrests may help bring East Germany a bonanza in precious Western currency with which to buy the foreign-made goods that are in such short supply. Last week the Bonn government was continuing to ransom political prisoners from the East for as much as \$15,000 a head. Since 1970, when this unsavory commerce in human beings began, Bonn has purchased 7,200 prisoners. The cost: \$108 million. The West German government dislikes this grisly trade but justifies it as a humanitarian necessity. West Germans live too close to incidents such as last week's, when a West German border patrol heard a shot go off from a self-firing gun mounted on the border fence. The shot was followed by cries of "Help me! I'm dying! Let me cross!" Another escape attempt from East Germany had failed.

#### ITALY

#### A Lady's Honor

On a balmy night last July, a statuesque Sicilian brunette, Graziella Ouartuccio, 43, was snatched away in her nightgown from her Monreale home near Palermo by a machine-gun-toting gang of ski-masked Mafiosi. A kidnaping is no surprise in Italy. It has become such a way of life since 1970 that police now freeze the assets of the victim's family in an effort to prevent payoffs. Million-dollar ransoms are routine. But this case rocked Palermo: it is not honorable to involve women in such matters, and the victim's husband. Contractor Giuseppe Quartuccio, 66, was known to have Mafia connections

Goodbye Embrace. Seven days after the kidnaping came women's lib: Graziella turned up unharmed, even though a \$1.5 million ransom demand had not been met. That night, acting on a telephone tip, police found the body of a tortured hoodlum, his face burned and battered beyond recognition, his death caused by strangulation. The next day a Monreale jeweler was murdered in his shop-only five minutes after Giuseppe Quartuccio had been seen giving him the Mafia's classic goodbye kiss on each cheek. Asked about the ominous embrace, Quartuccio said sadly, "My friend? He had the courage to console me and clasp me after the terrible event." In the next four weeks, two brothers of the slain ieweler were gunned down in the wholesale vegetable market, two 20-yearold suspected Mafiosi were shot dead in Piazza Don Bosco, and two others disappeared

Now, after months of investigation, police have arrested Ouartuccio and charged him with waging a vendetta against the gang that kidnaped his wife It first appeared that the kidnapers had hastily released Graziella when they realized they were not tangling with just any old Siciliano. As it turned out, how-



GRAZIELLA, HUSBAND (RIGHT) & BROTHER The dons got impatient.

ever, Graziella had been forcibly rescued by some of her husband's friends. Apparently the kidnapers were younger Mafiosi, who in recent years have grown markedly disrespectful of their elders' feelings. Even the favored nephew of Giuseppe Garda ("Don Peppino"), the boss of Monreale and an associate of Ouartuccio's, was kidnaped in 1974 and ransomed for \$1.5 million. To Sicilian police, the wave of killings suggested that the dons were at last losing patience with the punks.

Will prosecutors be able to prove that Quartuccio was a contractor in more ways than one? As usual, witnesses are few. Sicily's Mafia may have lost its respect for its elders, but its respect for silence remains.

BODY OF SICILIAN HOODLUM, TIED SO THAT HE HAD TO STRANGLE HIMSELI



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## **Message to America**

#### from Israel's Premier Yitzhak Rabin

As part of our Bicentennial observance, TIME asked leaders of nations around the world to address the American people through the pages of TIME on how they view the U.S. and what they hope—and expect—from the nation in the years ahead. This message from Premier Yitzhak Rabin of Israel is the ninth in the series.

write from the standpoint of a small democracy addressing itself to the largest and most powerful democracy in the world. I write, too, from the standpoint of a people that sees in the American idea and value system a reflection of its own heritage.

I register these thoughts to emphasize a general point of which the reader should be aware—in the perception of the thinking Israeli there intrudes an emotional dimension when he relates to the United States. He invariably finds it difficult to be absolutely detached. He does not look at the U.S. as though it were a totally strange country thousands of miles

away. The reason goes beyond the presence there of a great Jewish community with which there exists a profound bond of religion and history. It reaches deep into the national instinct.

More than any other nation, the image America projects to us of itself conforms in diverse ways with our own, much smaller self-portrait. What we see is a country that graduated through the same school of ideas as we did.

America's Declaration of Independence is separated from our own by 172 years. Though the class of 1776 and the class of 1984 came from different backwards of 1984 came from different backwards of 1984 came from different backwards of 1984 came from the same old textbooks. They had common teachers who had taught them a system of ethics roted in a single source, the fibile They were so indocrimated with the engres of invisibles, the individual worth of every man, and

woman and the rights of the people to liberty under the law
—that it impelled them not merely to self-determination, but
to actual revolution. For both, government by democracy was
seen as the most natural system to protect the values that
had inspired them.

There is a further quality that the Israeli recognizes as familiar about the generations of 176 and 1948. Both had an inmigrant tradition. Persecution and the search for a better life had impelled them or their forebears to go on what Jefferson called a "quest of new habitations." Both conceived of their societies as havens for the homeless and the persecuted. For both, immigration became pioneering, and pioneering, na-

This is the instinctive kinship Israel feels toward America. I experienced it on a personal level in the years I lived in the U.S.A. when serving as my country's ambassador between 1968 and 1973. The overwhelming recollection I have of those years is one of spontaneous reciprocal understanding.

There is, I believe, a political axiom that emanates from this spiritual tie. The heritage of history we share and the tradition of government and law to which this heritage gave birth inexorably endow our two nations with the same fundamental aspirations for ourselves and for the world. America and Israel may occasionally disagree, sometimes sharply, but I cannot conceive of a time when we shall ever fall out.

What our world will look like in decades to come and what will be the quality of its life will be decisively shaped by how this and the next generations of Americans perceive their role in their thrid century of freedom. Such is the measure of U.S. influence on the future of our contracting planet. America's extraordinary size, its natural resources; its wealth, its technology, its national philosophy and the resilience of its system, all combine to command the responsibility of leadiest produced to the contraction of the contraction of the ternal or external, must ultimately set off ripples, and sometimes waves, that interreact with peocles far afield.

I am reminded, in this connection, of what Abraham Lincoln once said of the American Declaration of Independence: "There is something in that declaration giving liberty not only

to the people of this country [America,] but hope to the world for all fluture time." Were the United States ever to depart from what the authors of its independence willed it to be, then the civilization of freedom as we know it will be greatly threatened. Our century has demonstrated how much the fortitude of the Old World rests on that of the New. It is the lesson of inmorth of the New. It is the lesson of internal than the new of the New It is the people of the peace in this world, without a United States strong and confident in its purpose.

If what was true of America in Lincoln's day has since been magnified tenfold, so, too, has the responsibility of the smaller democracies toward themselves. The first condition of our individual strength and survival is our own self-will, not U.S. power. There is no outside substitute for the inner resolve demanded of a democratic society in the pursuit of its

national security and the liberty of its citizens. À free nation that is not willing to mobilize all its inner resources to protect its right to live through its own self-sacrifice cannot be helped by others. This is the fundamental doctrine we in Israel live by. We alone are responsible for our own defense. This is how it mas been. This is how it must be. Irrephasize this principal to the property of the prope

in the mean to execute our resource outsides. A merica from persulaem in this Bicentennial year is an opinimist, one. What I see is a structure of government genuinely reflective of a people that has an incredible capacity for self-invigoration. I see a national conscience that repeatedly renews itself and assert isself, fed by roots that reach down into the moral soil out of which America grew. I see a nation that still evokes sensitively an experience of the second of the second of the second of the sensitive of the second of the second of the second of the warrant the confidence that the United States will do good things for itself and for the world as its third enerty unfolds.



Decisions...decisions...Make your decis



PALL MALL GOLD 100's The great taste of fine Pall Mall tobaccos. Not too strong, not too light. Not too long. Tastes just right.



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Pall Mail Extra Mild . . . 7 mg, "tar", 0,6 mg, nicotine av, per cigarette by FTC method.

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#### MODERN LIVING

#### Yule Log: Happy His & Hers

Time was when a man feeling loadof, fond and possibly guilty at Christmas time would hie himself to Tiffany
or Cartier and buy his loved one a little
something to make her feel like Cleopatra—an epithalamium of emeralds,
say, or a modest suburban tiara. The
trend in recent years, however, send
to have been away from the unilateral
bauble and toward the his and her extravaganza, particularly of the shared,

sensory and sensational sort. This Christmas, for example, he and she may bestow upon themselves a \$286,125 weekend at the Hyatt resort on South Carolina's Hilton Head Island. At that price, they can have the place entirely to themselves or else share it with 720 of their most intimate pals. For a couple with less time and fewer dollars but more friends, a 135-min, private performance of Circus Vargas, billed as the world's largest tented show, can be had for \$47,500, popcorn and cotton candy for 5,000 guests included. For only \$2,500 more. Houston's Astroworld amusement park is available for an exclusive day

clusive day.

Sakowitz, the Houston superstore that offers the above enticements, has alter-ego trips for Yule and You-all. For \$2 million an acre—the buyer provides the acre—Disney Designer Roland Crump will build him and her their own musement park. Andy Warhol will produce, write, photograph and direct a feature film to suit the patrons whim.

Spanish Gold, Should would-be George and Georgina Plimptons so desire, they can guest-coach the Houston Rockets pro basketball team for \$2,000 per couple per day. For the more active twosome, Sakowitz will serve up a weekend of treasure hunting for Spanish gold at the bottom of Scotland's Tobermory Bay, complete with licensed diver, plus bed and board at the Duke of Argyll's Inveraray Castle (cost: \$50,000 a pair in Yankee green). Or, for \$37,500 each, they can spend two weeks aboard a schooner retracing Darwin's voyage of the Beagle. Sakowitz, while reporting more "interest" than sales, was hoping for a last-minute spurt in exotica purchases.

Over at Neiman-Marcus, Santa's Dallas helpers noted that Bicentennial and bison had bisyllabic echoes, so why not make this the Vear of the Buffalo' They have. In honor of Biene bison and togetherness. Not is offering a small herd of trophies ranging from rolls of uncirculated brillan inckels—most of the order of the properties of the

from "the first certified 100% pure-bred buffalo herd in the U.S." There are 20 pairs available; gift wrapping is described as "optional and difficult." Bison sales to date: 20 rolls, two stuffed and one pair on the hoof.

There is still, it is true, a wealth of gifts available for the unreconstructed bauble bestower. A woman might consider giving her man the ultimate desk: a still a st

silk-cut velvet."
His Something Different for Her might be a gold omelette pan that, with a start-up supply of four pounds of rufflees and four doven double-volked eggs. \$30,000 (made out to Nelman-Marcusi An adoring he might present an artistic her with a basswood and spruce Zuckermann harpsichord, copied from Taskin's exquisite 18th century model, priced at a modest \$5,000 from Manticut and the start of the start of the start could but view and play Bach to Bach.

#### Odds & Trends

Hartmonia. The name of the mane is the Gretta Wig, but it makes the wearer look like Mary Hartman. Just now arriving in department stores, the Louise Lasser took-alike locks come from Alvah Hair Creations in 20 shades (no grays) and are made of Elura, a modacrylic fiber that can be shampooed or cream-rinsed. Price: around 555.

S.O.Seattle. Unlike other cities that promote ad campaigns to lure tourists Seattle is waging a battle to persuade people who live in the city to stay in the city. Six 30-sec. commercial spots. being aired free of charge by the three major commercial TV stations, emphasize the theme that Seattle is "an interesting place to live." One spot depicts a rush-hour traffic jam with the single spoken message: "If you lived in Seattle, you'd be home by now." The commercials were made for less than \$2,000 of public money-and, say city officials. will have paid for themselves in taxes if they persuade only three or four families to resist the flight to the suburbs.

Little Monsters. For the child who does not get enough blood and ghoul from TV or movies, new Monster Make-Up



LOUISE LASSER LOOK-ALIKE LOCKS
The name of the mane is Gretta.

and Horror Make-Up kits provide the wherewithal for 56 basic variations of Lon Chaney, including leprous or misshapen cheekbones, deformed fore-heads, grotesque scars, dagger wounds, drooping, bulging eyeballs, bullet holes -plus a bottle of nontoxic gore. The kits, which sell for less than \$20 each. were designed by Veteran Makeup Artist Dick Smith, who turned Linda Blair's head in The Exorcist and aged Marlon Brando in The Godfather. They come with a packet of powdered gelatin, which when melted in hot water becomes Flex Flesh and can be shaped in a variety of plastic molds. The skin-thin horror mug is kept in place with spirit gum and can take makeup. New York's Pressman Corp., which makes the sets, has sold some 250.000

DO-IT-YOURSELF LON CHANEY





"To show how much I care, I wore my hair," quipped long-playing Crooner Bing Crosby, 72, after taking the concert stage in New York City last week. Crosby, who last appeared on Broadway in 1931, began a two-week stint with Old Friend Rosemary Clooney, 48. Also on the program: Wife Kathryn, 43, and their three teen-age children. Though his locks may be thinner, the Groaner's baritone seemed as full as ever as he traipsed through almost 50 songs in the three-hour show. Afterward Crosby reminisced about the first time he played New York in the late '20s. He and Fellow Singer Al Rinker had put together an act for the Paul Whiteman Band "We had been a big hit on the road," recalls Bing, "but we were taken off the bill in New York because we didn't do well. Paul put us back in the band, just humming.

After 34 years of perking up Washington as a White House reporter and later as press secretary to Lady Bird Johnson, Auntie Mameish Liz Carpenter is heading home to Austin, Texas, "to think more, to write more and to raise a little hell." At a farewell party at Ford's Theater, Old Friends Pearl Bailey and Carol Channing sang a duet, and Nancy Dickerson and Gloria Steinem helped narrate Carpenter's life story. But stealing the show, as usual, was Liz herself. "I stand here as the only Democrat leaving town," she told the 650 guests. Reminiscing a bit, Carpenter, 56. cracked: "I can remember most of the men's first wives and Bill Proxmire's first Liz is calling her new home in Texas "Grassroots." That way, she explains, her friends can visit her on their expense accounts, claiming they have been "to see what they're thinking at the grass roots."

It was like a scene out of a **Groham Greene** novel: a Central-American
strongman and an Oxford-educated
Briton sat beneath a coconut tree on
a tropical beach philosophizing. The

strongman, Panamanian Dictator Omor Torrijos, noted that both their fathers had been teachers, and that he had left his family at 17. The Briton, Author Greene himself, mused between sips of rum nunch: "You should thank God you did escape from home, because if you hadn't you might be an intellectual today." Greene quickly added: "I am not. because to be an intellectual is rather academic. A creative writer seems to me to be emotionally involved, and that is not being an intellectual. They are people who regard from a distance and don't involve themselves. When an intellectual like Kissinger gets involved in events, it's a disaster."

Norway's Trygve Lie, the first Secretary-General of the United Nations. once said he had "the world's most impossible job." Lie was accountable to only 55 member nations in 1946; now there are 146, and the job has not grown any easier. Even so, Austrian-born Kurt Waldheim, who was elected Secretary-General in 1971, wanted a second fiveyear term, and last week he got it. Unflappable Waldheim, 57, has earned respect from big and small powers for his quietly energetic diplomacy. He received a 14-to-0 endorsement on the second ballot in the Security Council, and was re-elected by acclamation in the General Assembly. How does Wald-heim view his job? As one of moral suasion, he says. "Like the Pope, I have no divisions.

Move over, Muse, here comes Cupiel Dancer Domo Mekeehnie, 33, who plays the director's ex-girl friend in A Chorus Line, reworte the script by wed-ding the show's real director and choreographer. Michoel Bennett, 30, Paris. Hollywood's William Friedkin, 31. Paris Hollywood's William Friedkin, 31. Paris Hollywood's William Friedkin, 31. Paris Hollywood's William Friedkin, 32. Paris the Band, 32. Paris Hollywood's William Friedkin, 32. Paris Hollywood's William Friedkin, 32. Paris Hollywood San Hollywood



BING EASES INTO A REHEARSAL





BRANDON CHEEK TO CHEEK WITH BIONIC BRIDE-TO-BE

ed for Lindsay Wagner, 27: her longtime roommate, Actor Michael Brandon, 31. Blasé about the upcoming ceremony, Brandon says: "We're going to wing it. Who wants to write a script and memorize lines? We do that all the time."

In their heyday, California-Texas Oil Chairman James Moffett and Wife Adeline fancied his-and-her vachts as well as luxurious estates in New York and Florida. After James died in 1953. however, Widow Adeline fell upon harder times and by 1964 had moved into a \$150-per-month apartment in Palm Beach, Fla. Now 82, she may have a shot at the salad days once again. Evicted four years ago, after a rent dispute, she has filed a \$50 million-plus suit for "wrongful eviction, embarrassment, humiliation and shame" against her former landlord, reputed Billionaire John D. MacArthur, 79. Last week a Florida appellate court ordered MacArthur, sole stockholder of the Bankers Life and Casualty Co., to reveal his net worth in case punitive damages are awarded to the widow. The notoriously frugal Mac-Arthur, who once said that "anybody who knows what he's worth isn't worth

WOUNDED MARLEY AFTER SHOOTING



very much," complains that finding out in his case would cost a fortune in accountants' fees. Says the gleeful Adeline: "I'm the only person who might ever get a look at his money. That's quite a win in itself."

Bob Marley, with a Bullet," blared Rolling Stone last August over a cover story on Jamaica's master of reggae music. The headline alluded only to Marlev's speedy progress up the record charts, but it would have been literally on the mark after gunmen broke into the singer-composer's home outside Kingston. Armed with automatic weapons, they winged Marley and wounded his wife, his manager and a friend. The attackers, police surmised, were angered by Marley's commitment to appear last week in a concert sponsored by the People's National Party of Prime Minister Michael Manley, who is fighting a bitter election campaign against the Jamaican Labor Party. Two days after the shooting, surrounded by government troops, Marley performed as promised before some 80,000 fans. His description of the shooting: "Lots of machine-gun fire, mon, but only one shot in my left arm. It don't hurt too much.

That picture of a demure young bride-to-be is not by Bradford Bachrach but by a salesman lucky enough to have had a camera in hand when Olgg Korbut tried on a wedding gown in a St Louis suburb. The darling of the 1972 Olympics, who is on an eleven-city U.S. tour with the U.S.S.R. National Gymnastics Team, pulled out three crisp \$100 bills in J.C. Penney's to buy the gown and matching veil (total: \$225). Olga, 21, plans to be married back home next year. Who is the lucky guy? "Just an ordinary boy," shrugs Korbut. No honeymoon is planned. Says the bride, with no hint of a blush: "If you get all your kicks in one month, what else is left?

OLGA TRIES ON WEDDING DRESS





DETROIT'S HENRY FORD II



GENERAL ELECTRIC CHAIRMAN JONE



POLICY

#### Recharging the Batteries?

The U.S. economy resembles a car whose battery is running down in the winter cold. It clearly needs a new charge from the incoming Carter Administration-but how much amperage should be poured in? Last week some dollar numbers emerged from separate meetings between Carter and his transition staff, and the incoming President and chief executives of 15 giant companies, including Ford Motor Chairman Henry Ford II and DuPont Chairman Irving Shapiro. The President-elect's advisers were somewhat more modest than the businessmen. In effect, they called for \$20 billion in tax cuts and spending increases, while the corporate chiefs-or at least their spokesman, General Electric Chairman Reginald Jones-opted for \$23 billion. But the similarities in the plans were striking. For example, both advocated spending of an additional \$5 billion by the government on jobcreating programs

Ne Rejoicing. The transition staff wants temporary tax cuts of about \$15 billion. Part would be in the form of one or more rebates to individuals on 1975. when taxpayers received checks of \$100 to \$200. Part would be in the offers of \$100 to \$200. Part would be in the reference of \$100 to \$200. Part would be in the reference of \$100 to \$200. Part would be in the reference of \$100 to \$200. Part would be in the reference of \$100 to \$200. Part would be in the reference of \$100 to \$200. Part would be in the reference of \$100 to \$200. Part would be in the reference of \$100 to \$200. Part would be in the reference of \$100 to \$200. Part would be in the reference of \$100 to \$100

Administration's goal of producing a balanced budget by 1980.

Carter's aides also proposed that the new Administration pour \$5 billion into direct federal aid for jobs, grants to state and local governments and additional subsidies to keep down interest rates on home-mortgage loans. In all, the transition staff's proposals would increase the budget deficit in fiscal 1977, which ends next Sept. 30, to \$76 billion, from \$61 billion envisaged by the staff of the Senate Budget Committee. Lance, in an interview with TIME, wryly acknowledged that so large a deficit "is not going to be received with great rejoicing in the minds of the American people" and that the need for it will have to be carefully explained.

The businessmen's plan was drawn up by GE's Jones for an earlier session of the Conference Board, a private research group. Many of its elements reflect conservative business thinking. Like the Carter transition staff's program, the Jones plan calls for \$15 billion in tax cuts for individuals-but Jones would make them permanent, not temporary. That would tend to limit the size of the Federal Government in the future, by reducing the revenues available to start new social programs. To boost investment in new plant and equipment, the Jones plan also specifies an increase in the investment tax credit, to 13% from the current 10%

#### A Talk with the New Budget Boss

"I think that the economy is going to be warse on January 20 than it is now." says Thomas Bertram Lance, the littleknown Allanta barker who is Jimmy Carter's choice to be director of the Office of Management and Budget. It is sample of the candid views he will be ofgiring as an economic policymaker—and his long and close relationship with Carera guarantees what the President-elevated that the President John Berry about 1000 Meet 1000 Meet 1000 Meet 1000 Meet 1000 Will businessmen and his own job. Amount his views.

ON THE STATE OF BUSINESS: The conomy is not rebounding as everybody thought it might. Christmas sales are not going to be enough to start a new boom. The problem is not going to go away without some sort of direct action. I

think that something along the lines of the 1975 tax rebate is needed, plus investment incentives, plus some kind of work program. The possibility of [inflationary] overstimulation lof the econmy] is not a major factor now. ON BUSINESSMEN'S ATTITUDE TO

CASTER. I think (therit concerns are pretry well being dispelled by the way that he does things. Businessmen generally appreciate and respect performance. The business community work agree with him about everything, and they won't get what they always think they might deserve. but they'll always know how he stands, he'll explain that to them very directly. You know, his action about wage and price controls flatta-tion about wage and price controls flatta-the precision and the off imposing them! denote than anything else, because it removes a wast area of uncertainty.

#### **ECONOMY & BUSINESS**

That would reduce taxes on corporate profits by \$3 billion a year.

Tax reductions for individuals under the Jones plan would average 19% for taxpayers with incomes below \$20.00, but would only average 4% for tax-payers with higher incomes. About 72% of the benefits would flow to worker earning less than \$20,000. They and more affluent taxpayers who would get only the 4% cut would receive benefits either through alterations of existing tax brackets or through increasing the personal tax credit from the current \$35 countries are the properties of the properties

About 60% of the \$5 billion for jobincreasing programs under the Jones plan would be spent during the current fiscal year. It would consist of a \$1.6 billion urban youth corps program, a \$300 million expansion of the Job Corps program, a \$2.1 billion increase in public service jobs and a \$1 billion subsidy for job training by industry.

Almost Equal. The President-elect has apparently made no firm decisions as to how much stimulus he will favor. Henry Ford II feels there is little chance Carter will go too far. Said he: "The possibility of erring on the overstimulation side is rather slim. We're at a low enough base that the problem of inflation isn't great."

Carter has told his staff to keep fleshing out the options. But if the economic news continues to be as bad as it has been during the past few weeks, there is no question that the Carter transition team's current \$20 billion maximum could turn into a minimum, with business and the new Administration asking for almost equal packages.

ON POSSIBLE ADMINISTRATION PRICE QUIDELES! I think it would be a mistake to set hard and fast numbers, targets. If you do, it just always says to somebody that they have a chance to cross the Rubicon and say I did it! Once you starr being specific you will have controlled think that you have got to allow the marketplace to do its thing, lbutly ou may try to jawbone.

ON HIS OWN RELATIONS WITH CAR-File, I would think we will have a really easy relationship, not formal or strutured. He will expect me to help him wherever I can. I think the area of the portain, and I may be able to work in that area. In Georgia, while I ran the highway department, I had other areas that I dealt with, relations with the business community, for instance, and think I will be wide-ranging, not just strictly handling the budget. 00



TRANSPORTATION SECRETARY WILLIAM COLEMAN; TEST OF SAFETY DEVICE

#### AUTOS

#### Air Bags: Will They Ever Sell?

I studied the technical data, and then I made up my mind that air bags work. But they cannot be imposed instantly on people.

Thus did Secretary of Transportation William T. Coleman Jr. explain an mitted that air Nags—which infate instantly upon impact of a collision, keeping the driver and from-seat riders from being hurled against the dashboard or windshield—might save an estimated 12,000 lives a year if installed on all U.S. made cars. Nontheless, he refused to order such universal installation. Instead, Coleman asked the car companies to outif 150,000 cars with air Nags during the next two model years, in what

His decision will keep alive a conroversy that has been raging for seven years. Advocates of air bags, led by Ralph Nader and some insurance companies, especially Allstate, have demanded that the Government order the bags put in all cars. Allstate's argument: use of the air bags would mean fewer deaths and serious injuries, thus also fewer lawsuits, smaller claims payments and, ultimately, lower insurance rates. Auttomakers regard the bags as vastly

Failed Fiat. The automen are releved that they will not have to spend the \$600 million that would have been necessary to equip all 1978-model cars with air bags. But they are none too happy about Coleman's request that they put up \$48 million of their own money to conduct a demonstration project over the next two years—which they regard as an offer they cannot refuse.

The automen's misgivings paled in comparison to Nader's fury. He shrilly denounced Coleman's caution as "a massive act of irresponsibility that will

doom thousands of Americans to needless death and injury on the highway." Nader vowed that he would ask the Secretary of Transportation in the Carter Administration to reverse the ruling.

Coleman caustically noted that under a previous chief, his department had ordered the "interlock" system (the enjen would not start unless a combination lap-shoulder belt was fastened) on 1974-model autos, but that public anger against this federal flat caused Congress to repeal the requirement for 1978 Washington mandate concerning air bags would have the same result.

and would nave the same resum.

In sales experiments so far, air bags have indeed proved unpopular. General Motors offered air bags as an option on some models in 1974 at \$225 per car and at slightly higher prices for the next two model years. GM thought it might sell 300,000 air-bag autos per year, but total sales were only 11,000.

Air bags also occasionally inflate when there is no collision, startling and possibly interfering with the driver. Such missifes occurred on ten of the 11,000 air-bag cars that GM sold—a tiny proprion but still worrisome. The most convincing argument against the bags, public just does not want them—a point that Coleman concedes, though the thinks the attitude can be changed.

#### Fiddling Dangerously While Fuel Burns



By night. New York City Las Vegas. Tokyo and other cities across the industrialized world are a carnival of wastefully blazing lights. In Rome's Villa Borghese park, thousands of street lamps glow wanly in bright morning sunshine. Thermostats are set at stifling levels in many German homes. From Berlin to Osaka, families pile into their cars for weekend pleasure jaunts, clogging highways and creating hellish traffic jams. Just three years after the Arab oil embargo that shook consuming nations and threatened economic disaster. most of the world's consumers seem to have forgotten that an energy crisis ever existed

cassion and only existed, but it is coming back, as menacing as ever. That at least is the consensus of energy experts and government leaders around the world —prominently including Jimmy Carter. The President-elect has declared that a new, more cohesive energy policy will be a top-priority goal of his Administration, Indeed, Carter plans to devote to a leat to the nation to conserve fast

Final Crunch. The lull in the energy criss has been the result of two developments for which governments can take no credit: a succession of mild winters and the global recession of 1974-75. Both held down fuel consumption and tended to obscure a frightening factin the long run, the world is going to run out of oil. Known reserves may well be nearing depletion before the end of the century, sending crude production on an irreversible decline—and before that point is reached, demand pressure will pash petroleum priese to conficeatory levels, threatening economic chas. So current consumption patterns cannot continue indefinitely. The longer governments put off taking rigorous steps to conserve oil and increase the supply of energy from other sources, such as coal and nuclear power, the more devastating the final crunch will be

Long before that ultimate day of reckoning comes, however, the oil-burning nations face an immediate threat ing nations face an immediate threat ing the control of the con

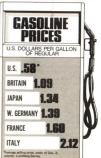
There had been some talk that opremight postpone its meeting until its members knew the outcome of a soculded North-South meeting of government ministers of industrialized and poor countries in Parts that also had been scheduled for this week. OPTC: likes to pose as a champion of underdeveltor pose as a champion of underdevelincreases have but it hose in the conincreases have but it hose in the conincrease have but it hose the threat of anthan the industrial countries.) The idea was, in effect, to use the threat of another oil-price these as a club to get the industrial countries to agree to the Third Vord's demands a stretch-out of debt repayments and higher prices for nonoil commodities.

Prospects for agreement, however, are poor, and the North-South meeting has been postponed, probably until next spring. Thus, OPEC's leaders now will meet on schedule Wednesday in the timy Persian Guil emriate of Quata: As usual, their deliberations will probably be dominated by Saudi Arabian Oil Mindonianed Saudi Arabian Oil

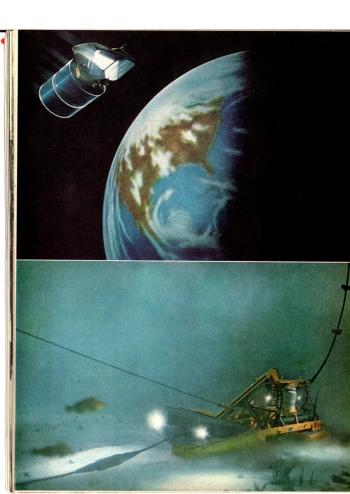
The divisions are rooted in economic self-interest. The Saudis speak for a blee of almost empty desert countries with huge oil reserves—Kuyani, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates—that want to keep prices down and sales high Algeria. Iraq and Libya, with relatively smaller production and reserves, want to get the most for their oil; they are talking up increases as high as 25%. Most outside experts guess that OPEC will eventually compromise on 10°c.

Trade Deficits. For the U.S. a 10% OPEC increase would inflate oil import costs by about \$3.5 billion and add about 22 per gat lot the price of gasoline and other fuels. That would put a further experience of the price of gasoline and other fuels. That would put a further experience of the price of gasoline and other fuels. That would put a further experience of the price of the consumers and businessmen have a vauitable to spend on other things. The impact of an order, boost will be muffled by the fact that the U.S. produces all pact of an order. Does not will be for the fuel to the produce of the price of the price of the price of the price of the U.S. and t

The effect on some other major industrial countries would be far more







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#### **ECONOMY & BUSINESS**

worrisome. Beleaguered Britain, whose own North Sea wells have barely begun production, still imports most of its crude: an OPEC boost would intensify British inflation, already nearly 15% and put more pressure on the sinking pound. Oil imports in the first nine months of 1976 added a net \$5.5 billion to Italy's trade deficits, 45% more than a year earlier. To pay for another oil hike. Italy would have to cut other imports sharply and borrow additional International Monetary Fund. In Japan, oil, government and private economists figure that national production will rise 7% next year-if there is no OPEC price increase. But if OPEC raises oil prices by 10%, Japanese output will probably go down half a percent

For such non-oil-producing countries in the developing word as Pakistan, Mali and Sri Lanka, any increase in oil prices presents enormous problems. Most Third World states have managed to pay their oil bills for the past three years only by borrowing an estimated \$100 billion from public and private institutions in the U.S. and other industrial countries. At present, the developing countries total indebtedness stands at a towering \$170 billion.

The successful recycling of those massive sums is something of a triumph for the international banking system for the international banking system creases, many economists feared the banks could not cope with the huge mon-darry imbalances caused by the sudden shift of wealth to the OPE countries the oil-burning nations when producing states began buying up huge amounts of Western goods, including weapons. The rest flowed into bank deposits and and was then leat to the countries that and was then lent to the countries that

were hit hardest by the oil boosts.

New Hike, Vet most moneymen agree that banks cannot go on indefinitely taking the risks of lending on such a scale. Moreover, there is a limit of the scale with the

Despite these dangers, the industrial moved has continued to fiddle while fuel burns. Of all the major industrial mations, only France has adopted a tough conservation policy. The government has set a flat limit of \$11 billion on the amount of money the nation will spend to import oil in 1977 and is threatening threatening to import oil in 1977 and is threatening to import oil in 1977 and in 197



SAUDI ARABIA'S YAMANI



ENERGY ADMINISTRATOR ZAR



IRAN'S JAMSHID AMOUZEGAR The day of reckoning.

ment and trade deficit have been imneasurably agarvated by high oil prices. Nonetheless, Gianni Theodoli, lead of the nation's association of private oil companies, sums up progress to ward conservation as "zero, zero." The International Energy Agency, set hand of oil consumers countercared, has lead of the conservation of the contraction of the Conservation of the among its 19 members to share oil supplies in the event of another Arab embargo.

embargo de la constanta de la

of the embargo.

U.S. oil output has dropped from 9.2 million bbl. a day in 1973 to 8.1 million now (main reason, according to oilmen. all the easy-to-pump crude has been found). So the nation now is importing more than 40% of all the oil it burns, v. 36% at the time of the embargo, leaving it more vulnerable than ever to blackmail by OPTC.

The brave conservation measures of late 1973 and early 1974 have been replaced by a so-what spirit. Chicago's Commonwealth Edison Co. for example, urges viewers of its TV commercials to leave house lights on when they are on a trip, because "a darkened house is an invitation to burglars. Small, gassaving cars that motorsits snapped up in 1974 are now gathering dust in deal-

er showrooms Shining Example. To pep up sluggish sales. American Motors Corp. is of fering a \$253 rebate to customers who purchase its 1977 compact Pacer. In Los Angeles, some dealers are giving away free 15-in. RCA color TV sets to anyone who will buy a spanking new Japanese-made Toyota (fuel efficiency rating: 41 m.p.g.). The Federal Energy Administration itself sets no shining example of conservation; its headquarters. in an old Washington building that once housed the Post Office Department, is almost a model of energy inefficiency. A TIME reporter visiting there on a cold day found Associate Administrator Bruce Pasternack in a sweltering-hot office. Explained a frustrated Pasternack: The heating and cooling systems are always out of phase

Washington has taken some action. The Government has pushed to have industry and electric utilities convert gasor oil-fired burners to coal, enacted a law requiring U.S.-built autos to get an average 20 m.p.g. by 1980 and 27.5 m.p.g. by 1985, and imposed a national



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT NEAR SAN CLEMENTE A bunch of programs that do not add up to a coordinated policy.

55-m.ph. highway speed limit. Such steps have at least held the growth of energy use to 3.5% a year, below what it would have been if nothing at all had been done. Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb has set a long-range goal of reducing it further to 2.5% by 1985. Yet W. Donham Crawford, president of the Edison Electric Institute, complains quite correctly: "We do not have a national energy policy. We have a lot of policies, but they're not coordinated."

Stiff Tax. Why has more not been done? The biggest reason, undoubtedly, is sheer inertia and a lack of self-discipline. In addition, consumers and their political leaders have been reluctant to face the heavy costs of reducing dependence on foreign oil. To take the most striking example: the nation badly needs to place a stiff tax on gasoline in order to force conservation. U.S. gasoline prices are by far the lowest in the industrial world (see chart). Yet President Ford, who in general favors higher energy prices, believed public opinion was against such a tax; so he was too. Reserves of natural gas go untapped because energy companies say that current prices do not adequately cover the cost of exploration and extraction. The federally controlled price of natural gas piped across state lines, long held at 51e per 1,000 cu. ft., would have to jump to at least \$2 in order to encourage producers to find and ultimately pump more of that clean-burning, desperately needed fuel. Yet consumer advocates have howled angry opposition to lower increases (present top: \$1.42) decreed by the Federal Power Commission

Though cutting wasteful practices can greatly reduce oil consumption without imposing personal hardship or weakening the economy, conservation does have its limits if the U.S. is to hold on to its industrial lead, massive expenditures of energy will always be necessary. Thus, given the long lead times

needed to develop alternate sources of energy (eight to ten years from blueprint to electricity production for a nuclear power plant, for example), the Government also must speed up its efforts to coax more energy from those sources. But here too there are serious problems—technological. environmental, political.

-technological environmentar, point of the Government drive is the Energy Research and Development Administratory 1975 to pull together the loss jumble of federal energy research programs But ERDA's budget for fiscal 1977 totals only \$3.1 billion. That toutlay, in the view of many experts, is nowhere near enough.

ERDA and some privately funded research groups are investigating ways to extract oil from shale, tap the energy from the sun and harness the earth's heat. None of these sources is expected to provide the ultimate solution. Combining solar with conventional energy could help cut some fuel use. One problem: methods of storing solar energy are not effective enough to be relied on as the sole source of electric or heating power in the cold winter climates of such areas as New England and the northern Middle West. Prices for getting shale oil or using wet-steam deposits in the earth to generate electricity are also far from commercially acceptable.

In fact, only two kinds of fuel are capable of supplying the massive amounts of energy that will be needed to replace the nation's dwindling supplies of domestic oil and gas. They are:

Coul. The nation's reserves are nough to last 300 years, and production is expected to rise to more than a billion tons by 1985, from 640 million tons in 1975. But achieving that goal will require some kind of compromise stripmining legislation that would satisfy environmentalists (who fear that large-scale mining in the Western states would permanently deface the land and cause widespread erosion) without discouraging investment by the coal commanies

—ā formula exceedingly difficult to devise. Moreover, scores of new mines will have to be opened in the East. To avoid health hazards, effective scrubbers—devices that remove dangerous sulfur tumes from the stack gases of coal-burning plants—must be perfected and other All that will require billions of dollars in new capital for what is now a \$5 billion industry.

Nuclear Fission, once regarded as the ultimate power source, has encountered a series of setbacks. Government development countered a series of setbacks. Government development costs Electric utilities have canceled or posponed many planned plants in the design stage now than the planned plants in the design stage now than the planned plants in the design stage now than the planned plants of the plant plant plants of the plants of t

COAL BEING STRIPPED FROM ROSEBUD MINE IN EASTERN MONTANA



#### **ECONOMY & BUSINESS**

enable any country to make atomic bombs. The plutonium ban clouds the outlook for development of the breeder reactor, which is essential if the U.S. is to fill its long-term energy needs with fission.

Heated Stand. What might Carter do to cut through these tangled problems? So far, only snippets of his probable energy strategy have emerged. He has talked of doubling coal production but never said how. His most specific proposal is to combine the FEA, the FPC. ERDA and other agencies into a single Cabinet-level energy department. That should help eliminate regulatory confusion; utility executives complain that at present it can take years just to get clearances for a new nuclear power plant from all the different agencies involved. In addition, Carter should be able to avoid the wrangling with the Democratic Congress that badly hampered energy policy during the Nixon and Ford Administrations. For instance, Congress in the past two years has passed two bills that would have tightened environmental controls on strip mining: Ford vetoed both. Uncertainty about what kind of controls, if any, will be imposed has kept mining companies from making needed investments to open new pits.

At any rate, Carter intends to try to reduce dependence on oil, especially imports. To symbolize his determination, he plans to view the inaugural parade from a stand heated by a solar-energy panel. But just in case Jan. 20 comes up cloudy, a power-guzzling stand-by electric-heating system is being readied. As that illustrates, in the field of energy pol-

icy nothing is simple.



#### SCANDALS

#### Sir Hugh's Addiction

He could frequently be seen in the casinos of London and Monte Carlo, always at the roulette wheel and usually on a massive losing streak. At one time, Sir Hugh Fraser, at 40 one of Britain's more powerful businessmen, played back-to-back tables at Ladbroke's and lost the equivalent of half a million dollars in a single evening. To cover his losses. Fraser has been forced into selling an estimated \$2.4 million worth of stock in Scottish & Universal Investments Ltd., an associate company of the House of Fraser Ltd., which owns Harrods and more than 100 other department stores throughout the British Isles

Though he has not been formally charged with lawbreaking, Fraser's conduct has been called into question by authorities for the City, London's financial center. In a scolding report, the London Stock Exchange accused Fra-



HOUSE OF FRASER'S CHAIRMAN Half a million in one night.

ser of "lack of judgment" and "inefficiency and ignorance of financial matters" in his running of the company, at the same time it cleared him of attempting to use privileged information for personal gain. Still, a group of big investors is applying pressure to have Fraser removed as chairman, and the British Department of Trade is about to begin an investigation of its own.

Sir Hugh still has his backers, including Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc., which invested \$68 million in the House of Fraser two years ago in exchange for a 20% interest; the company also owns Neiman-Marcus in Dallas and Bergdorf Goodman of New York. From his Los Angeles office last week, Chairman Edward W. Carter said he felt "very sorry" about Fraser's personal problems but believed they had not harmed the business. Said he: "Fraser runs the company, and he does it well."

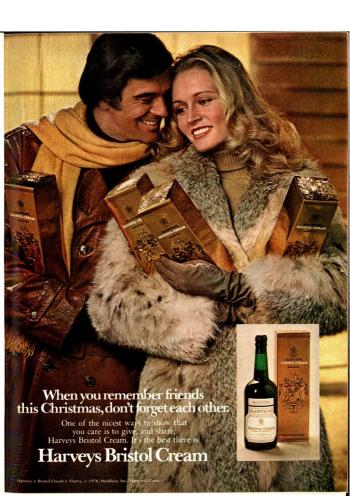
Bloody Fool. "I think I've been a bloody fool," admits Sir Hugh. He described the stock exchange report as fair and vowed to swear of rotuelter. But he has fought to stay on the company's exception of the stock ownership up for sale if shareholders move against him. At parties, Frase appears to be making a joke of the whole affair. He sang and danced two weeks ago at a gathering near his Scotland ago at a gathering near his Scotland upsets in choruses of The Man. Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo.

An unpompous, handsome, likable Scot, Fraser seemed to have everything going for him a decade ago. He had just taken over the family's thriving retailing business after the death of his father, Lord Fraser of Allander, founder of the House of Fraser and a legendary British merchant. In 30 years, Lord Fraser had built his business from a draper's shop to an empire with sales of about \$275 million annually. Sir Hugh moved vigorously into his father's shoes. increasing sales to \$500 million in six years and ridding Harrods of some of its crustiness. In addition, he built Scottish & Universal Investments, at one time only a holding company for the House of Fraser, into a diverse trading organization with interests in publishing, whisky, engineering and textiles.

Sir Hugh's first marriage, to a Canadian socialite, ended in 1971 after nine years and three children. Fraser married again, but that union too ended in divorce. He began spending more time at routlett wheels. His endurance, if not his luck, was admirable. He frequently would gamble until 4 a.m., then return exhausted to his suite at Inn on the Park in London.

Why he lost so heavily at roulette -his favorite number was 32-puzzled his friends. They believed his skill as a risk-taking businessman would have told him when to quit. Says an old Ladbroke's hand: "We could never understand how a man so clever in business could be so stupid as to sit there all night throwing money away." One friend blamed Sir Hugh's failed marriages for causing a "glandular imbalance" that impaired his gambler's instinct and made him stay far too long at the wheels. He certainly did not learn from his father, who also enjoyed gambling. Says Sir Hugh: "The great difference between my father and me was that he knew when to stop

Sir Hugh has a record of flirting with danger: he has admitted he "likes to be frightened" and proves it by driving at 100 m.p.h. from Glasspow to Monte Carlo "to see how fast I could get there") and racing horses with Liberal M.P. Clement Freud. Whatever the reason, Sir Hugh's recklessness has cost him more than money: the damage to his name could be permanent.



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America's best-tasting cigarette... made to taste even milder with a filter.

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CROWDS THRONGING MODERNISTIC GUADALUPE BASILICA (OLD BUILDING AT RIGHT)

RELICION

#### A New Shrine for the Brown Virgin

They come by the tens of thousands. bringing balloons and flowers and images of the Virgin Mary. At the gateway to the Basilica of the Virgin of Guadalupe, at the northern edge of Mexico City, many of the Roman Catholic pilgrims drop to their knees to shuffle painfully forward as they pray for forgiveness. On any day there are crowds at this most venerated shrine in the Americas, but on Dec. 12, the Day of Guadalupe, the crowds turn into a tidal wave of humanity. This week for the first time the day is being celebrated in a huge new basilica, a structure of such size and strident modernity that it raised some fears among the faithful that the Virgin might forsake her sanctuary.

Shored Up. There was little choice but to build a new shrine. The one erected in 1709 held only 2.000 people, and it was sinking in the spongy soil. The bad-ly cracked structure will now be shored by the soil of the soil o

The origin of that image is a paraational history. It is said that 445 years ago this week the Virgin Mary appeared to an Aztec straw weaver named Juan Diego, who had recently converted to Christianity. Though the conquistadors had crushed Juan Diego's people ten years before, the Virgin affectionately called him "my son" and said to him in the Aztec tongue: "Here I will offer all my love, my pity, my aid and my protection to the people." She ordered the Aztec to tell the bishop to build a sanctuary to her on a nearby hillside, where the Spanish had destroyed a temple to the Aztec goddess of earth and corn known as the "Little Mother." When the bishop refused, the Virgin made Castilian roses bloom among the hillside rocks, and Juan Diego took them to the bishop in his serape. When he opened his cloak, it bore a miraculous painting of the Virgin in unmistakably Indian form with a brown face and black hair. As Graham Greene once wrote, "The legend gave the Indian self-respect; it gave him a hold over his conquerors

Over the centuries, the original opposition of the church, the skepticism of certain historians and officially inspired waves of violence against church buildings have not halted peasant adoration of the Virgin of Guadalupe. Her brown face adorned the banners of the troops that overthrew Spain and those of Zapata's land-hungry rebels. Today she appears everywhere in Mexico, from cantinas to taxicab dashboards to countless adobes. But the original remains on Juan Diego's cloak in the basilica. The cloak is made of a crude cactus fiber that usually lasts about 20 years; this one is still in perfect condition.

#### Welcome Back

The family of Jesus Christ is incomplete so long as one of us is missing. Won't you please join us?" Responding to this half-page newspaper ad and similar appeals, 12,000 Roman Catholies in the Memphis area-one-fourth of the local diocese's membership-turned out at the city's Mid-South Coliseum. They created a rare Sunday afternoon traffic jam that delayed the rites for a half-hour. The event, unprecedented in U.S. Catholicism, was a "Day of Reconciliation." It offered sacramental absolution without individual confession to all participants, both practicing Catholics and those who had become alienated from the church, including those who had divorced and remarried. For many, it was the first Mass in years.

"I am overwhelmed by your presence," said Bishop Carroll T. Dozier, 65, as he welcomed the crowd to the giant auditorium. Sixty-one priests helped officiate at the Mass, and when it was done there was an outburst of applause.

Dozier is considered a literal among the U.S. bishops, and his controversial innovation will surely rouse opposition in more conservative discress. He had received a guarded message from the received a guarded message from the Archbishop Jean Jadde, who wished him well but offered neither approval meta Rome was willing to let the idea be tested. Dozier Severiment was detected. Dozier Severiment was deep the amongent from the revised rhads the accurate of the U.S. carrier this year.

Expand Grounds. Although there was no breakdown on how many of last week's participants were regular or, for whatever reason, estranged members. church officials reported numerous calls from divorced and remarried Catholics who have yearned for Communion. Under an 1884 decree of the U.S. hierarchy, such people are automatically excommunicated until their previous spouses die. The Memphis ceremony was not a permanent change in discipline. All those who took Communion were instructed to make individual confessions later. Those who are divorced and remarried, in Memphis as elsewhere, must gain annulments, in which the church rules that their previous marriages never truly existed. However, the once difficult procedure is now handled locally rather than in Rome, and many dioceses have expanded the grounds to include psychological factors at the time of marriage.

At a landmark meeting in Detroit in October, delegates from U.S. dioceses boldly asked their bishops to renounce the 1884 decree and welcome back the remarried. That appears unlikely, but Dozier's experiment—he scheduled a second ceremony this week in Jackson. Tenn—may inspire a series of reconciliation days in other parts of the nation.

#### MEDICINE

#### **Neutrons Against Cancer**

Twice a week Betty S., a 42-yearold artist from Chicago, makes the 30mile trip between her home and Batavia, Ill. There she enters a large, concrete-lined room in the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, takes a seat in what resembles nothing so much as an electric chair, and waits while a technologist helps her don a mask that holds her face totally immobile. Just before the platform under the chair is lowered beneath floor level, the growth in her throat is located by X ray and pinpointed by three intersecting low-power laser beams. Then Betty's neck is bombarded by a narrow but powerful beam of invisible nuclear particles. The awesome might of the world's largest atom smasher, usually harnessed to explore the innermost depths of the atom, is being used in the war on cancer

Billiorid Game. Betty S. has an inoperable malignant tumor of the esophagus. She is one of two dozen patiens, participating in a promising new proparation of the property of the promouth, upper respiration of the protrain, pancreas and other areas that until recently have been virtually untreatable. Fermilable wapon is a beam of high-energy neutrons produced by its high-energy neutrons produced by its calculation. The produced has been of the land that the produced by the protrain tumors, the neutronic against certain tumors, the ne

ADJUSTING FERMILAB'S "ELECTRIC CHAIR"



in the combination of their mass (they are heavy by substomic standards) and high energy, what make the man deal high energy, which was the man deal "cue balls" in a kind of arometic standards and other particles out of the atoms; they knock protons and other particles out of the atoms of the cancerous cells. That creates general biochemical backbernical backbernical standards when the combination of the comb

As far back as the 1930s, Dr. Robert Stone of the University of California at Berkeley used neutron irradiation against cancer. But Stone's tests so severely damaged healthy tissue that the teatment was not revived until the reatment as not revived until the point. The control of the property of the p

Following the British lead, Houston's M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, the U.S. Naval Research Lab, and the University of Washington in Seattle have all started using neutron irradiation. But Fermilab has a special advantage: it delivers neutrons at higher energies and thus can probe deeper into the tumors.

Initial Results. The director of Fermilab's neutron irradiation program, Dr. Lionel Cohen of Chicago's Michael Reese Hospital, is encouraged by the initial results, but emphasizes that the use of the Fermilab accelerator for treating cancer is still highly experimental. No one can tell what, if any, long-term damage may result from the use of high-energy neutrons. Furthermore, neutron treatment is suitable for only a small fraction of cancer patients. Says Cohen: Only 15% of patients now being treated with conventional radiation could benefit from neutron therapy. There has to be a localized cancer of a specific type." But in these cases, neutron irradiation seems to provide hope where there was little or none before. So, asks Cohen, "why not try?"



CLOSEUP OF HEAD RESTRAINT



WARD IN THE BROWNSVILLE RAID

#### THE THEATER

#### **Blind Injustice**

THE BROWNSVILLE RAID
by CHARLES FULLER

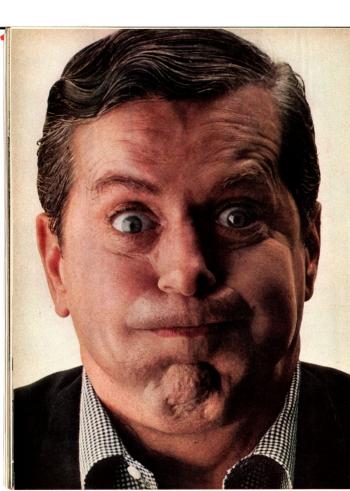
The Negro Ensemble Company has always displayed a remarkable ardor and virtuosity in performance. The caliber of the plays has sometimes lagged behind. In The Brownsville Raid, the company has a grand theme to work with—a harsh miscarriage of justice.

This documentary-styled dimma is based on the dishonerable discharge of 167 black infantrymen in 1906 on the ore of re 76 black infantrymen in 1906 on the ore of re 76 black infantrymen in 1906 on the ore of re 76 black infantrymen in 1906 on the ore of 167 black infantrymen in 1806 black in

Playwright Charles Fuller has paid his debt to Weaver handsomely by fleshing out the narrative with vivid character portraits and pungent humor. The strongest portrayal, by Douglas Turner Ward, is that of Sergeant Major Mingo Saunders. A 25-year veteran, Saunders has a passion for the regular army in the same way that a priest or an artist is called to his vocation. Ward sensitively conveys the intimate, though difficult burden of an NCO, who must understand the hurts and fears of his men, yet maintain a spit-and-polish discipline to steel each soldier for the fierce ordeal of combat. To see Saunders and his men cruelly debased after years of loyal service to their country is what gives this play an added poignance. T.E. Kalem



When they say "You really shouldn't have," don't believe them.



# Hold your breath for 60 seconds.

Try this little experiment and chances are you'll find the last few seconds unbearable.

That desperate, terrifying sensation is caused by a lack of oxygen and an excess of carbon dioxide.

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Oxygen therapy can help many of them. But it can also sentence them to a bleak existence—living in fear, bound to heavy, bulky oxygen tanks.

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The Oxygen Walker is only one of the things we're doing with oxygen. We supply more of it than anyone else in the country. For steelmaking, hospitals, wastewater treatment and the chemical industry.

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#### **Bound for Boredom**

BOUND FOR GLORY
Directed by HAL ASHBY

Screenplay by ROBERT GETCHELL

This land may belong to you and me belong but it does not look as if it's going to belong to Bound for Glory, the so-porific biopic about Woody Guthrie, the folk singer who wrote that familiar and stirring line.

Guthrie was an itchy-footed sign painter from Oklahoma who, like a lot of his neighbors, hit the road when the Dust Bowl and the Depression coincided to ravage his native ground. There were plenty of rough spots in his path. but he used these abrasions to polish his lyrical gifts. Along the way he acquired class consciousness, and his political ballads are now magically evocative of the pain and the political passions of working-class life in the 1930s. There is opportunity in this material not only to tell a curious and moving life story, but also to re-create the look and feel of migratory life in a time when it was a grim necessity rather than a camper-cushioned luxury.

But the movie blows its chance. Al-



though Cinematographer Haskell Wesler has executed in a masterly way the visual style chosen by Director Ashby, it is at odds with the story. Diffusion filters give a falsely nostalgie, pastoral glow to landscapes forever fixed in the hard-edged photos made of the 30s by the likes of Walker Evans. Soft photogstale that the state of the

A similar softening occurs in the characterization of Guhrhe himself David Carradine is an attractive performer. but his Guthrie is all guileless weetness. At a guess one would say that a man who decided to roam alone, rather casually leaving wife and children behind him, and whose subsequent work tended to celebrate people in the abstract rather than the particular, is a man incapable of love as the term is usually defined. Nobels are sensature to the customary may be, it generally makes for minder the customary may be, it generally makes for minder the customary may be a sensature to the customary may be.

To be sure. Writer Getchell implies that Guthrie was something of a womanizer. He also shows Guthrie as hard on the friends who help him establish his career. But Guthrie's behavior is seen as a collection of lovable foibles, not something roiled by mysterious storms. To put the matter simply, the sweet that we written Woody Guthrie's powerful sones. Richard Schickel sones.

#### Hecksapoppin

SHOUT AT THE DEVIL

Directed by PETER HUNT.
Screenplay by STANLEY PRICE,
ALASTAIR REID and WILBUR SMITH

Just after Shout at the Devil has got started and takes a second to catch its breath, the audience has already been treated to an elephant hunt in search of ivory, a bushwhacking, a crocodile attack, a ship ramming, several pratfalls and-this being colonial Africa and all several glimpses of bare-breasted native women. Lee Marvin, playing a bibulous adventurer named Flynn, and Roger Moore, appearing as Sebastian Oldsmith, an entirely too credulous old Eton boy fallen on hard times, alternately flail away at and consort with each other in a variety of cockeyed attempts to earn a dishonest dollar

Oldsmith falls hard for Flynns daughter Rosa (Barbara Parkins) who nurses him through a bout of malaria. Rosa tells her father she is pregnant at about the same time that Oldsmith makes a formal request for her hand in marriage. "What" splutters the indigant father. "You ask for her hand when you've had everything else" Of course there is a terrible fight, followed, in



MOORE & PARKINS IN DEVIL Dishonest dollars.

rough sequence, by a wedding, the birth of a daughter and the start of the first World War, which finds Flynn and his new family involved in fresh adventures, none more credible than any that have sone before.

Shout at the Devil is certainly silly. and looks something of a shambles besides, but it is a jolly enough enterprise. bumptiously entertaining in its own feckless way. Marvin overacts outrageously, sometimes lapsing into a fullfledged imitation of W.C. Fields gone native. Parkins is pretty, and Moore deft and quite amusing as a sort of goodhearted dolt. Director Peter Hunt (Gold) got his start as film editor on the early James Bond adventures and knows how to work on the funny bone even as he stages a punchy scene. The movie hardly wants for plot or action, but could have done with a little more sense. This, however, might have slowed it down or even tripped it up completely. Shout at the Devil is best just speeding along on its own goofy way. Jay Cocks

#### **Battle Diary**

THE NEXT MAN

Directed by RICHARD C. SARAFIAN
Screenplay by MORT FINE, ALAN TRUSTMAN,
DAVID M. WOLF and RICHARD C. SARAFIAN

It is hard to fathom how a movie like The Next Man gets made. Watching Sean Connery and Cornelia Sharpe bounce from one inantiy to another, one can only guess at the origins of such a project. Consider, for example, some possible entriesin a film executive's diary.

Sept. 17, 1975. We're here in New York doing preproduction. The script is in great shape. Now we've got not only

TIME, DECEMBER 20, 1976

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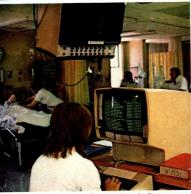


Originale. From the Village of Love

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## **IBM Reports**

How one company's people and products are helping find the answers to some of the world's problems



Computer terminal in intensive care unit keeps Harris Hospital staff in instantaneous touch with patients' medical records 24 hours a day.

## Greater efficiency benefits patients and staff

Each year since the 1960s hospitals in the United States have had to accommodate about one million additional patients. As a result, hospitals across the country have searched for new ways to be more efficient in order to provide the best possible patient care.

Harris Hospital, a 628-bed institution in Fort Worth, Texas, has successfully met this need, using a computerbased system.

Key to the system is an IBM computer and more than 100 terminals located at the admitting desk, all nursing stations and in key departments throughout the hospital.

Staff members can now enter or retrieve all pertinent medical information on every patient from any authorized location in the hospital.

Not only can lab tests and prescription orders be transmitted, but specific test procedures can also be outlined, freeing doctors, nurses and technicians from time-consuming paper work.

This streamlining of administrative procedures directly benefits the patient, according to hospital officials.

We believe, says Herbert A. Witt, director of data processing, "that the quality of patient care depends to a great extent on just how quickly and accurately information is made available. By locating terminals near staff members who have direct responsibility for the patients, any change in a patient's condition can be immediately noted and action

In addition to providing the information needed to perform administrative chores, the computer system is employed for a growing number of other functions which helps to continually increase Harris Hospitals overall efficiency.

#### Keeping up with Wall Street from the Rockies

"The key to success in my business is having the most comprehensive information possible at any given time," says Dale Blackwell, an investment advisor located in Boulder, Colorado.

While this can be said of any business, it is particularly true for Mr. Blackwell, who must not only try to keep abreast of Wall Street market fluctuations, but must also compete with money managers from all over the country.

With the help of his small IBM computer, Mr. Blackwell analyzes each of his accounts regularly.

Based on this analysis, he determines current values and develops monthly and quarterly statements reflecting his clients' profits and losses.

If he sees a change in a particular stock, he can immediately find out which of his clients hold it and decide how to advise them.

"Previously, I could never send out such complete analyses. With the computer right in my office," says Mr. Blackwell, "I have instant access to all the



Investment advisor Dale Blackwell at work in his Boulder, Colorado, office.

# Teaching executives creative decision making

Several young executives, having studied the market, launched, distributed and promoted a new waffle iron. It failed and cost their "company" millions.

Fortunately, both the product and the company weer fictitious. The executives were participating in a new program, run by Georgia State University in Atlanta, which uses simulated business environments to help sharpen the decision-making skills of management and operating personnel.

Teams of five, presented with statistics of fictional companies, are made responsible for creating and executing market-



ing strategies and then, using IBM computers programmed for the environments, are able to learn the consequences of their decisions and the reasons for them.

These simulations," says Professor Dennis Grawoig, chairman of the department of quantitative methods, "allow businessmen to try bolder, more creative solutions to problems which serve as real learning experiences when they go back to their work."



Even a 10 percent reduction of power needed to heat or cool this vast McDonnell Douglas St. Louis plant can mean savings of thousands of dollars.

#### Aircraft plant cuts energy consumption

During the past year, energy costs have risen in many parts of the country. At the same time; the McDonnell Douglas Corporation's St. Louis aircraft plant has realized considerable savings in money and has cut its power consumption by an average of 40 percent on weekdays and Saturdays and well over 50 percent on

Sundays in areas included in an energy conservation test.

The savings and reduced power usage were accomplished without making workers uncomfortable or slowing down production schedules.

production schedules.

This power management project, begun last February, is based on an IBM computer that regulates fans, compressors, air conditioners and thermostats in portions of three St. Louis buildings.

By determining the optimal time to shut off each piece of equipment, the computer has helped cut energy consumption about in half in the test areas. The system coordinates power usage so that the least amount of equipment will be on at any one time.

"We've already saved about \$10,000 a month," says Art Pekkala, energy conservation manager, "enough for the system to pay for itself by the end of the first year."

McDonnell Douglas plans to expand the project to include six million square feet of plant, office and lab space. In the future, lighting and steam valves will also be controlled by the system. According to Mr. Pekkala, "When this is accomplished, the sayings should run to almost \$1 million."

IBM.

# Speedier service at savings and loan branches It all happens cery quickly. The stomer hands the teller a magnically-necoded card which is intelled into a computer terminal. The

customer hands the teller a magnetically-encoded card which is inserted into a computer terminal. The depositor's current balance, interest and recent activity history shows on the screen. The teller keys in the amount of the deposit, the updated balance appears and the transaction is complete. This unusual pace is tunical

of each of the 58 neighborhood branches of Fidelity Savings and Loan in San Francisco, where a new IBM computer system has all but made waiting in line a thing of the past. Each local transaction is automatically entered in the master files of the central computer at the associations headquarters.

The results, so far, are surer identification, more accurate reporting and smiles on both sides of the counter.



Actually 70% lower tar than the two best-selling menthol Kings!



"tar" 4 mg\_nicotine 0.4 mg \*ICEBERG 100's ..... "tar" 17 mg, nicotine 1.3 mg Brand K ..... "tar" 19 mg, nicotine 1,3 mg .. "tar" 1 mg, nicotine 0.1 mg \*Of all brands, lowest . "Av. per cigarette by FTC method

> Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

> > 4 mg, "tar", 0.4 mg, nicotine, ay, per cigarette by FTC method

#### CINEMA spies and terrorists and plain old cops.

but also oil millionaires, Saudi Arabian ambassadors and the whole U.N. General Assembly. I smoothed out the plot with Alan Trustman, who once wrote Bullitt. Cornelia will be swell in the

picture Oct. 4. Sean Connery arrived last night. Even though he starred in six James Bond movies, Connery says he can't make any sense out of our script. Alan's working on his suggestions. Cornelia's going to be a knockout

Oct. 12. Who says spy movies are supposed to make sense anyway? I've got David M. Wolf to add a few twists to Alan's material. Sean says he never played a Saudi Arabian ambassador before and he's worried about how he'll look in a burnoose. Being Scotch, maybe he'd prefer a kilt! (Joke) Cornelia would look terrific in one too.

Oct. 18. Beautiful autumn in New York! Mort Fine is doing a great job on Dave Wolf's rewrite. Shooting starts soon. Director arrives tomorrow. Cornelia is looking forward to meeting him.

Oct. 20. Dick Sarafian got in yesterday. He said he didn't understand the script either, which is too bad since he is the director. Cornelia's costumes are beautiful

Oct. 24. Dick Sarafian is rewriting the script. This movie is going to be great: after New York, we've got locations in London, Ireland, Nice, the Bahamas, the Middle East and Teterboro. Feb. 2. The Bahamas were great

everybody got some sun! Now we're in Saudi Arabia, and Sarafian says he does not understand his own rewrite. He shows up in a small part though, so no one can say this picture didn't have a director. Cornelia is a lot happier here. Nobody understands English.

March 27. In Nice, and finishing up We got great shots of the carnival. These will look swell with the scenes of the London busker and the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade. Good entertainment value, good change of pace. Sean finished up before we got here, which is O.K. He kept asking questions about the script nobody could answer. He wanted to know why everybody was going to Nice. I said for the sun. (Joke) He said Cornelia got to go to all the nice places. May 4. Back in New York, and cut-

ting. The film editor says he doesn't understand the script. I told him to do his

Aug. 20. Editor says the movie is too long. He says we could save 20 minutes by cutting out most of Cornelia's nude scenes. He also says we should dub her voice. Cornelia would never go for

Nov. 22. What is it with all these reviews? Nobody understands the movie. I think it's simple. I can explain it to anyone. But I'm really pretty busy looking for a part more suitable to Cornelia's talents. I'm thinking maybe comedy.



Actually 70% lower tar than the two best-selling filter Kings!



\*LUCKY 100's ..... "tar" 4 mg, nicotine 0.4 mg. "tar" 17 mg., nicotine 1.0 mg. "tar" 18 mg\_ nicotine 1.2 mg. Brand W \*Of all brands, lowest ... .... "tar" 1 mg, nicotine 0.1 mg. \*Ax, per cigarette by FTC method.

> Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

> > 4 mg. "tar", 0.4 mg. nicotine; av. per cigarette by FTC method

#### 'We're Getting Screwed'

School budget time is often a day of wath for eitzens angered by rising costs, entreeched bureaucracy and the ambieran alone. There exists the eitzels down their schools this fall because the voter rejected the budget, and several others are on the britis, of closing. The Cost 13 in Engle Pouri (up. 2500). Five times since last April the district's school board has proposed budgets of nearly \$5 million; five times the voters have rebuight from the cost of the cost of

This was to be a banner year at Eagle Point High School, especially for the 180 seniors. After three years of doubleshift classes in an antiquated building, they moved this fall into a handsome new shool build at a cost of \$5.7 million. The football, track and wrestling cams all had hopes for statewide ranking, and in the homecoming game the Eagle 16. High. 20-14. The seniors danced past midnight at the Holiday In That same day, the school closed.

The revolt had been brewing for two years among the older, mostly conservative residents of this farming and lumber town. Worried about the recession, dissident parents began protesting at school board meetings-about the expensive new high school, about the curriculum, even about the presence in the library of The Catcher in the Rye. Explained Janice Sether, a member of the Eagle Point city council, who has three children in the school system: "We don't like sex education in health class. We don't like gambling training in math class. The only way to deal with the situation was to tie up the purse strings and choke these bad things out.

Socking it Back. One of the most oxeal chokers has been Paul Clement, 45, a retired truck driver who lives on a diapladeted farm in a double-size trailer with his wife and three children, including a son now in the eleventh grade. Clement organized Bit! (Better Education) which was not taken on for an answer. When we vote down the budget, they sock it back to us with the same figures."

to us with the same figures.

Clement, who likes to swig iced tea from a Mason jar, attacked the offering of 123 different courses at Eagle Point High. He cited such "Fifls" as hortically the cited such "Fifls" as hortically the point of t

In resubmitting the budget last

month, the school board calmly added \$80,000 in increased unemployment benefits for the schools' staff. prompted more votes than the presidential election, and the antibudget forces won again, 2,492 to 2,246. In addition, the voters turned out Physician William Davis as school board chairman. Superintendent Robert Work finally came up with a surprise: he mysteriously discovered that a \$200,000 bill due the state for unemployment insurance did not have to be paid until next Aug. 31, thus providing enough ready cash to reopen the schools until yet another budget vote can be held on Jan 11

So a truce was called. The Eagle Point schools finally reopened last week, and in the high school calteria a hope-fluations and MACARONI AND CHIEST, after almost two months only about haft with the senior class returned to classed and only about two-thirds of the younger studiests. Some had transferred to nearby districts (average utilon: \$160 per month) and could not transfer back out. In addition, 15 teachers had resigned and going pib hunting.

The wrestling team, which was third in the state last year, has lost seven out of 13 prospective regulars. The basketball team's losses are the same. "We're missing nine of 16 players," says Coach Dennis Gerke, who is job hunting too. "The first half of the season has been canceled, and the second half."

is going to be rugged—if there is one."
"A lot of kids are mad at the world."

says Senior Class President Jim Kleker, whose family decided to move to Wyoming. "We're getting screwed and there's nothing we can do about it. Sometimes it makes you feel a little crary," Adds Senior Candy Baldridge: "We just wonder why the people of this community made us sit home and rot. I feel like I've been gypped."

Even this reopening is only temporrate, but the school authorities have cut deep into the curriculum to reduce the budget by \$360,000 for next month's vote. The school board cut graduation requirements from 24 credits to the state minimum of 21, eliminating a year of math, a year of fine arts and one other charties. A whiteig will be curriculed.

Goosey Prospect. Even now, nobody can predict that the budget will pass. Says High School Principal Jim Sutherland: "In goosey about January II Some school supporters who are upset by the new cius are going to vote no. son on that they wouldn't vote yes for anyhing. They say it's the taxes, but I don't buy that. They want control over the schools, over what's taught, who shired or fired. Some parents seem threatened by their kids getting a better education

Oregon's Democratic Governor Robert Straub sees no reason for the state to intervene. Says he: "Local control means local responsibility. There must be something occurring in the schools in Eagle Point that the people want changed."

EMPTY DESKS IN ENGLISH CLASS AS EAGLE POINT HIGH SCHOOL REOPENS



#### A Cold War for Press Freedom

The weather in New Delhi was senonably mild alst week, with temperatures mostly in the 70s. If Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had had her way, however, it would have been a lot hotter in the pression of the Indian Express (err. 460,000) the Indian Extension (err. 460,000)

With such mundane weapons as air conditioners is the cold war for press freedom being fought in India. Nearly a year and a half after Gandhi suspended civil liberties and imposed rigid press controls, most of the nation's 1,300 domestic dailies seem to have given up the battle. Their pages are now filled with fawning accounts of national events. flattering pictures of Gandhi and her ambitious son Sanjay-and, not coincidentally, lucrative government advertising. But two tough, prominent publishers of English-language dailies-Ramnath Goenka of the 44-year-old Express and C.R. Irani of the 100-year-old Statesman—are fighting on with a stubbornness befitting Gandhi's father, Ja-

waharlal Nehru.

Foiled Again. Unlike antigovernment publishers in some other countries.
Goenka, 73, and Irani, 46, cannot employ their most strategic weapons, their mewspapers. The Express and the States-

man (circ. 198,000) are far less scriide than most Indian dailies, but Gandhi's press restrictions forbid the printing of anything openly critical of her regime, the control of the properties of the properties of the control of the

A longtime political fee of Gandhis, Goenka is a wily industrialist who owns 17 other Indian dailies besides the Express they have a combined circulation of about 1 million. Since he opposed Gandhis adoption of sweeping emergency powers in 1975, her government privact like Express group of gourtm. deprived the Express group of gourtm. deprived the Express group of goal advertising and ordered India's nationalized banks to deny him credit.

presses.

Using the courts, Goenka has sued successfully to have his electricity restored after a mysterious two-day black-

out, and Irani has obtained a court injunction against a government attempt to pack his board with Gandhi nominces. Outside the pack both published government retailation by continuing to do business with them. In addition, Irani has had to persuade stockholders to resist selling out to Gandhi supporters. Irani himself has bought up thousands of Satesman shares and distributed them to loyal staff members.

Meanwhile, each paper is publishing only eight pages a day (down from a typical 14), and both are losing money. Irani believes his paper can continue publishing for another year or so. Says he: "The Statesman has not been around for a hundred years to sell out now to a Delhi Mafia." Goenka, however, is trying to sell off some of his other business properties to keep the Express group alive, and the papers could fold at any time. "We are carrying on, how long we don't know," says a Goenka associate. "They can't take us over unless they pass a law. They can make a man a woman, they can do anything, But the day they pass a law to take over the newspapers, any cloak of democracy will disappear."

THE HOLDOUTS: INDIAN EXPRESS PUBLISHER RAMNATH GOENKA & STATESMAN MANAGING DIRECTOR C.R. IRANI





#### NEWSWATCH/THOMAS GRIFFITH

#### Network News: Minstrels and Anchormen

Networks argue that if their evening news shows were given more time, they would become more than animated headline services and could provide more depth and nuance. The argument has not been put to the test because the networks have been unable to persuade local affiliates to extend network news to 45 minutes or an hour. But what they do with the time already available does not favor their case. Their newscasts regularly sag, at about the two-thirds mark, into some forgettable feature. Why the evening's main story does not instead get that extra moment of rounding out has a lot to do with the networks' obsession with pace, variety and the eye appeal of film

If given added time, it is doubtful that the networks would adopt the one real innovation in television news, a half-hour each night confined to exploring one timely topic. This is the special achievement of public television's weeknightly MacNeil-Lehrer Report, now seen in some 200 cities. Robert Mac-Neil and Jim Lehrer are good questioners and have shown a flair for quickly rounding up two or three people qualified to speak on a subject in the headlines. Often their guests do not have big names or even prepossessing camera personalities-they are the kind of people you find on panels at seminars-but the broadcasts often inform because the hosts have the courage to be serious

Even when they try, networks find it hard to alter their half-hour formula. This probably explains why Barbara Walters at ABC has justified neither the fears nor the hopes for her million-dollar presence. Remember the outburst from CBS News President Richard Salant when Walters was signed? "This isn't journalism-this is a minstrel show Is Barbara a journalist, or is she Cher?" It is as interviewer and not as minstrel that ABC has tried to use her. The interview format, it turns out, does not particularly enhance a headline service. There sit Barbara and Harry Reasoner, with backs half-turned to the camera. looking at their interview subject on what seems to be another television screen on the wall; the effect on the viewer is something like Aldous Huxley's definition of infinity: A Quaker Oats box with a picture on it of a Quaker holding a Quaker Oats box on which is a picture of, etc. A reporter bundled up against the cold reports on Congress against a backdrop of the U.S. Capitol. then is cross-questioned by Reasoner and Walters, as if he had not had the wit to include important points. You can tell he would have preferred doing his own wrap-up.

Each night the commercial net-

works give you exactly what you would get on your car radio, except for the pictures and the visual presence of the anchorman. Much, therefore, turns on these two factors. CBS, which consistently leads in the ratings, has also long led in the excellence of its news-gathering staff. This strength began with Edward R. Murrow (Charles Collingwood and Eric Sevareid remain from that era). continued with a middle generation of Roger Mudd and Dan Rather, and has now resulted in a set of people as good as Bob Schieffer, Ed Bradley, Richard Threlkeld and Lesley Stahl. CBS constantly comes up with better film and clear, informed reporting. ABC has yet to make a commitment to a first-rate reporting staff; without that, Walters and Reasoner are not competitive enough.

It is the closer NBC-CBS rivalry that fascinates. NBC's lack of strength on the bench blurs what might otherwise be a simple personality preference by viewers for either Cronkite or Chancellor/Brinkley. Walter Cronkite is everybody's uncle, "the most trusted man in America," and with a contract that guarantees him three months off a year. he may go on forever-or until he suffers the fate of Aristides the Just. of whose justness Athenians finally wearied. When the younger John Chancellor became Cronkite's rival five years ago. he spoke of an anchorman's need to show himself trustworthy. He therefore gave up some of his natural ebullience (remember his sign-off as he was being expelled from a Democratic Convention: "This is John Chancellor, somewhere in custody"?). He adopted a slow, didactic reading style. NBC, in fact, often seems to be tailoring its nightly news to what the advertisers apparently assume the audience to be-the gerontic. laxative, denture crowd. Bringing back David Brinkley, as wry of manner as ever but now less acerb, has improved the show but not its share of the audience. Cronkite, the dogged loner, will not share his spotlight; but then, as Salant says, why should it take two people to read the news during the six or seven minutes out of 22 that the anchorman is actually on the air?

NBC trails CBS in the nightly news ratings by a margin that is small, but frustratingly persistent. Why is it, then, that NBC steadily led CBS on election night? The simplest explanation may be that on such a lengthy program, viewers tire of a single anchorman. But another possibility is more intriguing. NBC's handsomer election-night set, dominated by Executive Producer Gordon Manning's electronic map of the U.S., emphasized a subtle difference in star systems. Chancellor and Brinkley



NBC'S JOHN CHANCELLOR

shared a V-shaped table with Cassie Mackin and Tom Brokaw, so that all four could casually exchange comment CBS's more celebrated team of Rather. Mudd and Mike Wallace, among others, seemed to be sitting at school desks trying to attract Cronkite's attention. Even when Cronkite browsed with CBS's brooding "heavy thinkers," Sevareid and Bill Moyers, he appeared to be grading their papers as they recited. Over on NBC, with Chancellor sharing the stage with Brinkley & Co., the spontaneity of his lively intelligence and wit showed to better advantage than it does on his buttoned-up nightly newscasts.

Such psychological shadings may be too fragile to draw conclusions from; it may simply be CBS's in-depth newsgathering superiority that gives it the lead. Of course, ratings are not necessarily "right," but they are often decisive, with dollars and prestige at stake. Television viewers, who jump channels easily to catch a favorite sitcom, do not lightly change their news-viewing habits. NBC's problem is that with the election year over, it is the nightly news and not the specials that matter.

**CBS'S WALTER CRONKITE** 





HARRY CALLAHAN ENTITLED THIS SERENE COMPOSITION CHICAGO, ca. 1950

#### Exactly What Is a Photograph?

One of the most eye-haunting images in the big retrospective of 195 photographs by Harry Callahan is called simply Eleanor, Chicago, 1949. It is the broad, pale face of a big-jawed woman —in fact, Callahan's wife. Eleanor Knapp—rising from Lake Michigan et al. (1941) and the reyes are closed Her dark hair, parted in the middle, falls in thick ropes that swash in the water. Because the body is hidden by the murky wavelets, the head has a dreaming, appartitional quality, a

PROVIDENCE, 1953



look reinforced by the waving tendrisis of hair. Yet nothing about the photograph invites one to read it as a narrative of emotion. The camera's rendering is exceedingly spare, fastidious in its detachment. Its formal irgor—down to the last rhyme between the well locks with the control of t

At 64, Harry Callahan undoubtedly ranks as one of the world's great living photographers. His

work has never reached a mass audience, however, for he has done no photojournalism and he has had no spectacular subiects: no sublime vistas of landscape (unlike his early mentor, Ansel Adams), no wars, no beautiful women. To earn money, he taught photography classes-since 1961 he has presided, diffidently and sometimes with an acute resentment about wasted time, over the department of photography at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence. His public utterances are few, and his letters, if one can judge from the excerpts quoted in MOMA's elegant catalogue, are among the dullest ever written by a maior artist. ("Our Peru trip wasn't too great ... Cuzco was



ELEANOR, CHICAGO, 1949 A new Mona Lisa?

good but really just another Spar city with Indians." No matter. Si 1938, when he bought his first cam —he was then an accounting clerk. the Chrysler Corp. in Detroit—Ca han's entire work has been direc with obsessive, addicted purity to chief question: What is the exact ture of a still photograph, and w marks it off from any other kind of

Reeds in Snow. In the Depress

years that problem was not often rais What counted more was photograp role in the class struggle. No phorapher who, like Callahan, spent time clicking away at reeds in snov telephone wires against a blank w sky could be credited with much so commitment. Callahan's desire to cue one formally perfect image from thousand failed slices of life sepriestly now, but it must have looked lipsistic then. "His aim," writes MON director of the department of pho raphy, John Szarkowski, "has been to bend photography to his purposes, rather to immerse himself in its willmake himself its instrument and vant." The point is symbolized by early photograph in the catalogue Callahan at work, pointing a bell camera at the reedy edge of Lake ron 36 years ago. His head is hid

under the cloth; he looks like a cam headed wading bird, patiently dabb for nourishment. The man and the chine are one hybrid. The clarity of registration in Ca

han's pictures flows naturally from camera's function as a precision in ment. Usually there is a sense of n intuitive arrest, as if the shutter really stopped time, giving the images a r singular density. Callahan's visual is not very busy. We are invited to stiture a nude body reduced to one quistre line formed by the cleft of buttoes and the highs, against a year, and we do so with granted and we do so with granted might have arrived at images, like lahan's subtle, disciplined, but all alla surrhetorical sa classical arrive.

Robert Hug

#### MILESTONES

Married. Prince Bertil of Sweden. 64; and his close friend of 33 years. Lilian Craig. 61, a British commoner, he for the first time, she for the second; in Drottningholm Palace, just outside Stockholm.

Died. João ("Jango") Goulart, Sk. Brazils last civilian President (1961-64): da heart attack; in the Argentine province of Correntes, where he lived in exile. A prosperous cuttle rancher incess is Brazils Labor Missier, a post he lost in 1954 after unsuccessfully promoting a 100% increase in the minimum wage. His presidential term was marked by controversy and disorder as he tried to lead his country on a left-outer of the control of the

Died. Peter Lisagor, 61, Washington bureau chief of the Chicago Daily News and the best all-round newspaper correspondent in the nation's capital; of cancer: in Arlington, Va. Born poor in West Virginia, Lisagor played semipro baseball to pay his way through the University of Michigan. He joined the Daily News in 1939 and was assigned to Washington eleven years later. His stories, columns, speeches and TV appearances on NBC's Meet the Press, Public Broadcasting's Washington Week in Review and other programs were marked by incisive perception, dry wit and uncommon warmth and humanity. 'Washington," he told a journalists' club last April, "is a place where the truth is not necessarily the best defense. It surely runs a poor second to the stat-ute of limitations." His job, he observed on another occasion, was "to walk down the middle of the street and shoot windows out on both sides." He seldom missed, but the affection and the accolades that came his way never turned his head. He belonged, he once said. to "the dirty-fingernail set as opposed to the folk heroes of TV. I'm a working stiff, a shoe-leather man.

Died. Walter A. Griffin, 102, believed to have been the oldest practicing physician in the U.S. until his retirement last January: in Sharon, Mass. A graduate of Harvard Medical School, Griffin began his practice in Sharon in 1901, making house calls by horse and buggy (his fee: \$1.50). The doctor was a firm believer in the curative powers of fresh air and exercise. During the 1918 influenza epidemic. Griffin advised 400 stricken patients to open their windows, take fever-reducing medicine and get out of bed as quickly as possible. His widow recalls that only one died

What every amateur should know:

# Why professional photographers are switching to the new Olympus cameras.



A new 35mm SLR that's one-third lighter and smaller.

one-third lighter and smaller.
Professional photographers backing
SLR cameras had become too big.
SLR cameras had become too big.
SLR cameras had become too big.
The control of the professional become too beay and too noisy. But there was nothing they could do about it. Until the introduction of the intro

#### Introducing the new OM-2.

Now history repeats itself. Olympus introduces the OM-2, an automatic 35mm SLR system camera. The photographer sets the aperture and the camera makes the exposure – automatically. But again – an incredibly small, light and quiet camera.

#### Unique Metering.

An automatic camera is as good as

Is metering system. And only Olympus has developed the "ideal" metering. The light is measured as it is actually reflected from the film. And if the light changes, the exposure changes instantly and automatically. Other cameras are blind during the time the picture is taken. And the OM-2 can take pictures automatically other cameras automatically other cameras commended to the camera camera

The system that grows with you.

Both Olympus cameras are part of

Both Olympus cameras are part of a bug eystem of more than 290 accessories, including lenses from 8mm fisheye to 1000mm telephoto, interchangeable viewing screens, and motor drives. You can start shooting beautiful pictures with the basic camera and keep going. You may even become a pro. See a demonstration at your Olympus dealers.

#### **OLYMPUS**

#### Levi Looks Back At Justice

When University of Chicago President Edward Lew became U.S. Attorney General two years ago, he found the Justice Department battered and demoralized by the storms of Watergate. Now, as he prepares to return to Chicago, he can look back over some significant changes. In an interview with Thus Correspondent Don Sider, he assesses some of those changes.

ON PARTISANSHIP. The Department had been wounded. There was a suspicion both outside and inside that it might



U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD LEVI "I feel very uneasy . . ."

be expected to be a partisan arm of the Executive Branch. The purpose of my appointment and my taking the job was to show that that was not to be true, that the department of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the ward that point. Parts of the department had been set up so they reacted to calls from the White House, and this public to the properties of the properties of the time of the properties of the properties of the time of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the second properties of the prop

ON REFORMING THE FBI. When we started the guidelines for the FBI, Treally did think that it might be about a sixmonth job. But it is not. They are not finished. But the very fact that some of them are now in place and that they have made a considerable change in the operations of the bureau, I regard as very important. I assume they will be perfected and that there will be legislation. The whole point of the guidelines is that various decisions have to come over at a high level in the department for checking so that the department really does know what is going on. I had heard prior Attorneys General tell me they knew everything that was going on in the bureau. I am quite sure they did not. I am

sure I don't either, by the way.

I think part of the bureau was realizing that the days of J. Edgar Hostver were not with us today, and wasdivided between these who thought that
was a good thing and those who thought
that was terrible. I think the bureau was
very uneasy about its relationship to the
Department of Justice and probably had
considerable suspicion about its intentions. I think Mr. Kelley understands
to the proposed of the proposed of the superior and the
proposed are with off leadership that
is not the authoritarian leadership that
Hoover pans.

ON CIVIL LIBERTIES. An Attorney General has to stand up against other parts of the Government, which will not have the same interest in civil liberties or the law. I feel very uneasy looking at past history and thinking of the pressures that I know exist-and what the future will be like-unless we can get some legislation. There ought to be legislation on electronic surveillance. We have spent an enormous amount of time in the department trying to provide proper safeguards for electronic surveillance, and I think we have. I am not satisfied to say that civil liberty is just a matter of prosecutorial discretion. The problems of granting immunity and of plea bargaining are very serious issues and are, in a sense, defacing the law. We ought to have more articulate rules

ON REASONING. The law has to encurage a kind of reasoning together. That is going to be hard for some people who don't regard the law as a reasoning device. They say use it as a weapon and go as far as you can. The danger is that a superior to the standard of the standard that they are the standard that it leads to all kinds of problems.

\*Strict standards, some still classified, banning illegal activities in FBI investigations and giving the

a Commitment to the administration of justice. That is how the President got me. I would like to be remembered as one who, in a transition period, helped the President in his deport to restore faith in the operations of Government and particularly in the administration of Justice. Some days I think, "B God. I have succeeded." Other days I think I certainly didn't.

#### No Pay for Pregnancy

Six federal courts of appeals had already addressed the question, and all agreed: employers who excluded pregnancy from disability insurance programs violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and were guilty of sex discrimination. Last week the Supreme Court rejected that conclusion, voting 6 to 3 that companies do not discriminate merely because they decline to compensate employees unable to work because of pregnancy. On behalf of the majority, Justice William Rehnquist pointed out that such plans are "nothing more than an insurance package, which covers some risks, but excludes others." Rehnquist also cited the lower court's finding that pregnancy is not a "disease" and is often voluntarily undertaken

The controversy arose at a General Electric plant in Salem. Va., where seven women filed suit in 1972, charging that GE's refusal to grant disability benefits for pregnancy discriminated against female workers and thus violated Title VII. The company maintained that the suit of the suit of the suit search and the suit of the suit of the suit for the suit of the suit suit of the suit properties of the suit overing pregnancy.

covering pregnancy. The Supreme Court's ruling was an The Supreme Court's ruling was an expectation at the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court ruled last week.

"We are outraged," protested Nicol Burton of the National Organization for Women. "The Supreme Court has Jegalized sex discrimination," agreed Susan Ross of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation. The court's decision does not rule out new legislation on the issue, however, and feminist leaders on the production of the court's leaders on the production of the add-another observation—that the Supreme Court could use a good woman on the bench.

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#### **Making Ends Meet**

OCTOBER LIGHT by JOHN GARDNER

434 pages, Knopf, \$10.

More than any of his contemporaries. John Gardner has made being a novelist a hyphenated art. In The Sunlight Dialogues he did a brilliant turn as philosopher-novelist, debating issues of law and dissent while nimbly stage-managing a family melodrama in upstate New York. In his re-creations of myth, Grendel and Jason and Medeia, he played the novelist-as-epic-poet, perhaps a little consciously; but once again he revealed his consistent longing for Signif-

JOHN GARDNER AT HOME IN VERMONT

An old paperback and apples in the attic.

icance, for the Big Theme, for some dimension that extends beyond the modern novel into older, more classical form

Marijuana Smugglers. In October Light, his best novel to date, Gardner has really got his hyphenated act together. As if to contain his ambitions, he has assigned himself at the start a small, local comedy of apparently modest import. An 80-year-old widow, Sally Abbott, has come home to the family farmhouse to live out her days with her widower brother James in the shadow of Prospect Mountain, near Bennington, Vt. Sally brings with her one possession.

one consolation, one lifeline to the Brave New World she rather wishes she had been born into-her television set. James is a puritan: a beekeeper, a man who splits elm at 20° below zero, a myth

maker whose hero is Ethan Allen, not the Fonz. James hates Snoopy, Coca-Cola, California, astronauts (they are there to "undo him") and, above all, television. One night James takes out his 12gauge shotgun and blasts away at Sally's picture tube as if it were the devil's eye; when she objects, he chases her upstairs brandishing a length of stovewood.

James locks Sally in her room. Then, when he unlocks the door, she refuses to come out. The battle of frosty New England worlds is on. Despite the pleas of her niece, old friends and even a Mexican priest who happens around, Sally settles down for a long standoff, comforted by two resources: apples in the attic and a torn old paperback

The Smugglers of Lost Souls' Rock, as her paperback is titled, becomes Sally's new consolation and Gardner's new form of hyphen: a novel-within-a-novel. Set in boldface type, this parodysaga of marijuana smugglers -the stuff for which lurid covers on airport paperbacks are designed-runs to almost 150 pages and comes dangerously close to upstaging October Light. Among comic-strip characters in Sally's paperback are the smuggling boat skipper Captain Fist, who gets violently seasick even in San Francisco Bay; Jonathan Nit, an inventor who schemes to solve the energy shortage by hooking up electric eels; Wong Chop, a Chinatown connection; and, in-

evitably, a girl named Jane. Switching back and forth from The Smugglers of Lost Souls' Rock to the mother tale of October Light is a little like reading Terry Southern with a Robert Frost poem as chaser, or vice versa. But

Sally (and the reader) gradually sees the connection. The characters of The Smugglers are also locked in demonic contest with their enemies-and themselves. They too know what Gardner seems to regard as the incurable and often suicidal addiction of modern man: a passion for absolute freedom that says, "I will be God or I will die.

By a curious exchange, The Smug elers becomes almost a theological dialogue while October Light is steeped in melodrama. A trap set for Sally by James nearly kills her peacemaking niece. James almost kills himself in his pickup truck while returning from Merton's Hideaway, full of rage and beer. Retrospective suicides begin falling out of the family tree: James' mad Uncle Ira, James' tormented son Richard.

Gardner has set himself roles wor-

thy of Hercules or a one-man band: hilarious spoofer of pulp fiction, composer of Kierkegaardian mo logues good and evil, the mini-histor of science, progress and civilization, the pastoral poet. In addition he rou off his complex work on a note of firmation that the reader may find n determined than logical, like the h note climax to a trumpet solo. For hyphen that Gardner most arde longs for is the one that might connight to day, lost to found, chaos to o

all the enemies, all the opposites. If he falls short of his ultimate bition, Gardner succeeds at many po along the line. He is funny, highly telligent and touching. How many elists are any of the three? He has sources, and he uses all of then pursuit of goals most novelists would dare attempt. He has had his nove lustrated by not one but two artist he could stick an LP by a Vermont dler to the jacket and impregnate binding with the smell of hay and ar and maybe marijuana-he would that too. He wants it all. There are ers today who can do one thing as as Gardner. But with October Light question must be asked: Is there an er American novelist who can d many things so well as this maste compounded art? Melvin Madd

#### Tongue and Groove

LETTERS OF E.B. WHITE

Edited by DOROTHY LOBRANO GUTH 686 pages. Harper & Row. \$15.

The most succinct definition of English prose remains Jonathan Sy "proper words in proper places." Fe years the proper place was the pag The New Yorker, where E.B. WI graceful perceptions and polished nies became touchstones of style.

The same civilized tone perv this epistolatory collection-miss telegrams and interoffice memosranges back to White's suburban hood in Westchester, N.Y., then for him through careers as student, e rialist, humorist, farmer and, finall tiree to the shores of Maine

Elwyn Brooks White was the s a carpenter, and there are times the father's profession marks his tongue-and-groove sentences. Har word is ever out of place; his postcan no more be excerpted than h says. As these letters reveal, White like many humorists, a secret suf For most of his adult life, the v lightly chronicles a series of illnesse operations: "They got at the through my right nostril, which I sider very resourceful, and the mor was just what I had been needir along." In the mid-'40s he suffers



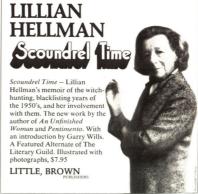
E.B. WHITE: MAINE, 1942 Dry sherry and hand tools.

a mental crackup. His prescription for recovery: "Drink dry sherry in small amounts, spend most of your time with hand tools at a bench, and play old records till there is no wax left in the

Read Santayana! This sly deprecation tries to mask an aggressive and sometimes furious writer. Despite a distaste for self-revelation. White frequently boils over: he takes after fascists in the '40s, loyalty oaths in the '50s, school prayer in the '60s and commercialism in the '70s. But the author's unwritten motto is always Multum in parvo (much in little). He avoids issues like integration and Viet Nam; the sharpest attacks concern mistakes that are less global than verbal. When the Reader's Digest changes one of his sentences, for example, he fires off a note to the publisher announcing that, unlike the vanilla bean. White does not wish to be extracted When a New Yorker editor makes White's "fresh" into "afresh," the author fumes: "My characters will henceforth go afishing, and they will read Afield & Astream. Some of them, perhaps all of them, will be asexual White's collections of essays (One

Man's Meat; The Second Tree From the Corner) have proved him a master of belles-lettres. This collection makes him a master of crank letters as well. Many of them may seem too personal to amuse any but White's immediate family. But the author's journalism and classic children's books-Charlotte's Web and Stuart Little-have expanded that family by millions. Moreover, readers of the Letters of E.B. White may be purchasing a textbook at no extra price. In a brief note to the mother of a young writer, White counsels: "Tell Johnny to read Santayana for a little while, it will improve his sentence structure." Change Santavana to White and the advice will hold for generations. Stefan Kanfer





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#### War No More?

THE FACE OF BATTLE by JOHN KEEGAN 354 pages. Viking. \$10.95.

For the past 14 years Military Historian John Keegan, 42, has been lecturing on battles to young British officer cadets at Sandhurst. Along the way, a thought struck him: "I have not been in a battle: not near one, nor heard one from afar, nor seen the aftermath." Sensibly he did not try to make up for this gap in his experience by seeking out a battle and joining up. But he also found the massive literature on warfare oddly bloodless

From the time of Caesar's Commentaries onward, military historians have tended to treat armed combat as a means to larger political ends or the chessboard on which generals tested strategy. There are, to be sure, shelves of How-I-Suffered-in-the-War stories. But Keegan wanted something more, a broad, systematic answer to the question that most bothered his Sandhurst students: "What is it like to be in a

In trying to answer the question Keegan dwells extensively on three famous battles, unified in space by about 100 miles but separated in time by five centuries: Agincourt, Waterloo and the Somme. At Agincourt a tired, hungry English band of about 5,000 archers and 1.000 foot soldiers met a French force of some 25,000 on Oct. 25, 1415. In Shakespeare's Henry V the English king naturally dominates the stage. Keegan is more interested in the ragtag soldiers and what sustained them: prayer, a hope of booty from French casualties, ransom for prisoners and plenty of strong drink. Against all odds, the English won. Keegan dwells on the small, sometimes accidental events that determined that outcome. The British archers (the lowest caste of warriors in the late medi-

WOODCUT OF AGINCOURT, 1415



eval hierarchy) planted long pointed stakes in their midst. When the French cavalry attacked, their horses were either impaled or trapped by a spiky forest that seemed to have appeared from nowhere

In dealing with Waterloo, Keegan argues that the battle was decided less by Wellington and Napoleon than the enormous confusion that enveloped the 70,000 troops on each side: blinding smoke, choking fumes, ear-shattering noise. Again and again, French cavalry attacked standing squares of British infantry and were driven off because their horses shied from crossing living barriers. But what caused the British soldiers to stand their ground? Keegan notes that they were safer in masses; to break and run was to become an easy target for French horsemen. Also, the leaders were in the thick of the fighting, where they could see their men and be seen in return. Keegan suggests that the officers' chief function was to be wounded with conspicuous-and inspirational-bravery

No Illusions. Oceans of ink have been spilled over the third example in The Face of Battle, the Anglo-French attack on the German western front at the Somme on July 1, 1916, a day of appalling slaughter and irrationality. Perhaps inevitably, Keegan's approach produces little here that has not already been worked over. The lone soldier meant next to nothing in trench warfare. The generals, at least, had no illusions: great masses of men had been assembled for the simple purpose of being slaughtered. In the process, it was supposed, they would wear away enemy strength. (Some 60,000 men, nearly half of the British force, were killed or wounded the first day.) "Anger," Keegan notes, the response which the story of the Somme most commonly evokes among professionals." As best he can, Keegan explains this inexplicable day and its ghastly outcome: the messianic naiveté





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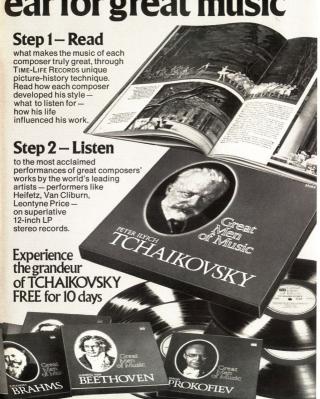
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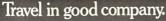
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#### BOOKS

of the raw British soldiers, the communications system that cut British headquarters off from the troops at just the point where no man's land began.

Though Keegan's book has already been published to much acclaim in England, he sometimes writes as if his only readers were fellow millitary-historians and British war buffs. The American reader is likely to find many passages with the properties of the properties

The men at Agincourt hacked away at each other to the vanishing rhythm of one-on-one combat. The violence they faced, however dreadful, was not different in kind from what they risked in daily life. By contrast, the men at the Somme were ciphers to be erased by heavy artillery and the machine gun. Nothing in civilian life prepared them for the depersonalized horrors of modern war. On that basis Keegan argues that modern warfare is obsolete because men are not capable of enduring it. "The suspicion grows," he concludes. "that battle has already abolished itself." This position is weakened by the fact that he limits his discussion to warfare in Europe and includes little that occurred after World War I. World War II, for instance, was frequently harder on civilians than soldiers. It is, of course, impossible not to wish Keegan's argument well. But it still seems perilously optimistic to suggest that warfare will end without a fight. Paul Gray

#### **Best Sellers**

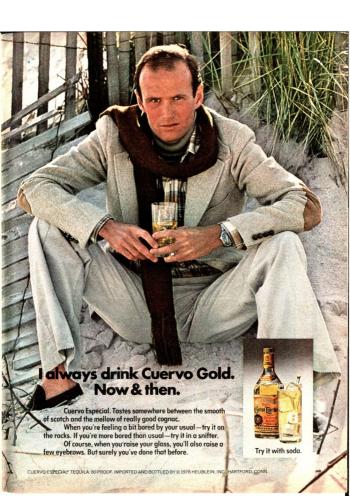
#### FICTION 1—Sleeping Murder, Christie

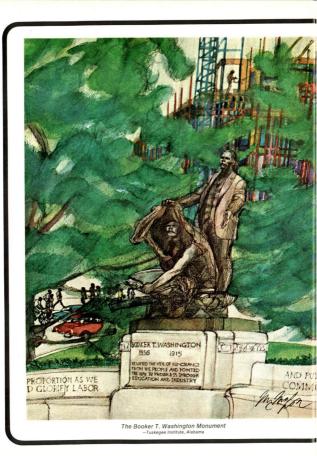
- (1 last week)
- 2-Trinity, Uris (2)
- 3—Storm Warning, Higgins (3) 4—Touch Not the Cat, Stewart (4) 5—Blue Skies, No Candy,
- Greene (5)
- 6-Raise the Titanicl, Cussler (7)
- 7-Slapstick, Vonnegut (6)
- 8—The Users, Haber (8) 9—Ceremony of the Innocent,
- Caldwell (10)
- 10-Dolores, Susann (9)

#### IONFICTION 1—Roots, Haley (2)

Bellow (10)

- 2—Passages, Sheehy (1) 3—Your Erroneous Zones, Dyer (3)
  - -Blind Ambition, Dean (4)
- 5—The Grass Is Always Greener
- over the Septic Tank, Bombeck (5) 6—Adolf Hitler, Toland (6)
- —Blood and Money, Thompson (7) —The Hite Report, Hite (8)
- 9—The Right and the Power, Jaworski (9) 10—To Jerusalem and Back,
  - TIME, DECEMBER 20, 1976







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#### Classic and Choice for Christmas

Wagner, Die Meistersinger: Baritone Norman Bailey, Tenor René Kollo, Soprano Hannelore Bode; Vienna Philharmonic, Vienna State Opera Chorus, Sir Georg Solti conducting (5 LPs, London). Baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskan Tenor Placido Domingo, Soprano Catarina Ligendza; Chorus and Orchestra of the German Opera, Berlin, Eugen Jochum conducting (5 LPs, Deutsche Grammophon). Here are two performances-one extraordinary, one merely excellent-of an operatic marvel that over the years has proved difficult to commit to disc. The Solti is the more spacious and relaxed of the two; because of London's typically distant engineering, it also has a more homogenized sound. The Jochum is recorded very close up, too much so at one or two points, but the compensation is the thorough delineation of Wagner's ingenious contrapuntal writing. What gives Solti the edge is the way his sweeping overall view of the work is laced with the tenderest of vocal and instrumental touches. He also has the better Sachs. As fine an artist as is Fischer-Dieskau, he cannot match the residue of obvious stage experience that Britain's Norman Bailey brings to his wise, warm and pas-

sionate cobbler Schubert, Symphony No. 9 in C; Debussy, Ibéria and La Mer; Berlioz, Queen Mab Scherzo; Respighi, Feste Romane: Mendelssohn, A Midsummer Night's Dream; Strauss, Death and Transfiguration; Tchaikovsky, Symphony No. 6 (Pathétique): The Philadelphia Orchestra. Arturo Toscanini conducting (5 LPs. RCA). When Toscanini made these recordings in 1941-42 with the orchestra Leopold Stokowski had built, it was astonishing, then as now, to note how readily the musicians yielded their lush sound and fat phrasing to the brilliant, transparent, sharply contoured style that Toscanini favored. The resulting interpretations are still splendid to hear -spacious, virtuosic, imbued with an

exceptional inner calm How is it then that of these recordings only the Schubert has ever been released before? Originally the entire project was considered a total loss. According to Producer John Pfeiffer. the masters were damaged because some zealot scrubbed the original metal molds with a wire brush. His apparent purpose was to eliminate discoloration in the metal. What he accomplished was the scarring of the record grooves. For this release, the original recordings were converted to tape, then edited (snipping out offensive clicks and pops took hundreds of hours). Though some of the old surface noise is still to be heard, it

is tolerable, and the release must rank as a minor miracle of sound restoration.

Handel, Messigh: Soprano Elly

Hondel, Messieh: Soprane Elly Ameliac, Contrallo Anna Reynolds. Tenor Philip Langridge, Bass Gwyme Howell; Academy and Chorus of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Neville Marrina-terly lesson in the art of making a familiar classic sound fresh and spontaneous. Marriner's authentically the contralled the state of the contralled the summary of the contralled the contralled

Concert of the Century: (2 LPs. Columbia). Some may regard the title of this album as a trifle boastful. On the other hand, when you have Vladimir Horowitz partnering Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau eloquently in Schumann's Dichterliebe, why not flaunt it! The album is a live recording of the benefit concert in New York's Carnegie Hall last May that raised \$1 million for the 85-year-old hall's endowment fund. Bach, Beethoven, Rachmaninoff, Tchaikovsky and Handel can also be heard, and the other solo participants include Isaac Stern, Mstislay Rostropovich, Leonard Bernstein and Yehudi Menuhin

Brahms, Symphony No. 1 in Cminor: Berlin Philarmonic, Wilhelm Furtwängler conducting (Deutsche Grammophon). Few of Furtwängler's recordings capture as well as this one the overwhelming mixture of dreaminess and intensity he could often bring to the music of Brahms. Never before released, it was made at a live performance in Berlin in 1952 and should be greeted warmly by devolces of the conductor's work, as well as those who see Brahms.

Music of the Gothic Era: The Ear-Music Consort of London, David Munrow conducting (3 LPs, Archiv). For the early music buff who has everything, or thinks he does, this is a fascinating look and listen at how medieval music developed in France from plain song into the elaborate contrapuntal motet. The intricate plaints of the 14th century's Machaut, no less than the spare organum duplum (two-part chant) of the 12th century's Léonin, take listening to get used to but reward the effort. The late David Munrow brings the music to life with both scrupulous scholarship and interpretive imaginatio

Haydn, Piano Music, Vol. 2 Sonatas Hob. XVI, Nos. 19, 37 and 44; Variations in F minor: Gilbert Kalish pianist (Nonesuch). Though generally less well known than his symphonies and string quartets, Haydn's works for solo piano include some of his noblest music. The Variations, for example, is









#### MUSIC

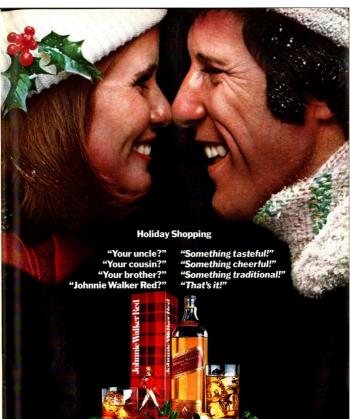
one of the finest products of his later years—tenderly melodic, colorful, dramatically powerful. Kalish's playing is firm, eloquent and exciting.

Beethoven, The Nine Symphonies: London Philharmonic, Bernard Haitink conducting (7 LPs, Philips). Assorted orchestras, Rafael Kubelik conducting (8 LPs. Deutsche Grammophon). Given the expense of recording a set like this, not to mention the existing competition by everybody from Toscanini and Walter to Solti and Karajan, a special gimmick is almost de rigueur these days. Kubelik's is that each symphony is recorded with a different orchestra-the Eroica with the Berlin Philharmonic, the Fifth with the Boston and Ninth with his own Bayarian Radio Symphony. Whether these trips on Kubelik's part were really necessary. the performances are astonishingly good, a blend of exuberance and continence. Haitink's gimmick, or antigimmick, is an apotheosized kind of objectivity that produces lean, swift, immensely satisfying performances. Aside from a curious rushing of the opening motifs of the Fifth, these interpretations are nigh perfect. Though the old Toscanini set remains the best word on the subject, no one will go wrong with either of these sets.

Carlotte Serigme Variations, Op. 36; Schoenberg, Variations, Op. 31: The Chicago Symphony, Sir George Solic conducting (London, Solir's reading of the Elgar classic is wonderful to have. But it is the Schoenberg that really distinguishes the album. This to have But it is the Schoenberg that really distinguishes the album. This call to the surplement of the solid to have but it is the Schoenberg that really distinguishes the album. This classic surplement to the surplement today can unrawel its rhythmic and harmonic complexities. That Solit can turn the trick helps explain why he is as respected by the composing fraterist he is by the public. How refreshing for the surplement of the surplement the surplement of the surplement the surplem

Gershwin Pleys Gershwin: (RCA)victoral. No part of the current GRCAwin vogue—long may it last—is as gratiking as the resusse of these long-outof-print record in the property of the prodepth of the property of the progration of the property of the promer what visiting and happiness he
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Lucieno Povorotti, O Holy Night: National Philharmonic, Kurt Herbert Adler conducting (London). As a treetrimming alternative to Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer or Bing Crosby's White Christmas, try this collection of carols and other sacred works by one of the world's great tenors. The album also affords the rare chance to hear Pavarotti's exquisite styling of the haunting solo tenor music from the Sanctus of Berlio's Reagent. William Bender



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